

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN SOUTH RENEWS ATTACK ON HOOVER

At Louisville He Repeats Charge That President Encouraged Boom That Led to Crash.

NOT OF FOREIGN ORIGIN, HE SAYS

Again Asserts That Depression Here Was Responsible for Depression in Rest of World.

By the Associated Press. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for the presidency, swinging into the campaign, here today repeated his charge that President Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce and later when President, "actually encouraged and promoted the boom" that led to the crash and depression.

He denied the Republican statement that the depression was of foreign origin, and added: "What he (President Hoover) believed at one time is not what he says at another."

The Governor spoke to a crowd estimated at 15,000 in the Armory here. He was introduced by Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky. Gov. Laffoon said he wanted to "present to you your hero."

"There are those who make good promises," Gov. Laffoon said, "and there are others who make promises good. Under the principles for which he is battling are successful this nation will be impoverished and this Government will totter to its fall."

He predicted Gov. Roosevelt's election by an "overwhelming vote."

As he finished Gov. Roosevelt was greeting with cheering. He began by saying he recalled in 1920 speaking in "Billy Sunday's wooden tabernacle here."

"Predictable Democratic Victory," the Governor is right," Roosevelt said. "The stars are marching in their courses toward a Democratic victory."

Turning directly to a discussion of the campaign, he said the Republicans are "losing their sense of proportion and their sense of humor."

"We," he said, "have every reason to keep our sense of proportion and our sense of humor and maintain our course."

"I want to go back and discuss the greatest economic depression the country has ever faced and especially the President's discussion as to the cause of this depression."

"This is not the first Republican depression we have had in this country. There was one in 1921 during the Harding administration."

Continuing, he said President Harding had Mr. Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, go into the matter of causes of "that depression."

"There was a commission appointed," he said. "Since then you have heard a lot about commissions."

"Test of Republican Alibi." By the time that famous commission on depression reported, the depression was all over through natural causes.

The commission, he said, "did make a finding as to the ups and downs in depression."

Reading from the report, he quoted it as saying depressions are the direct result of booms and "the boom, not the depression, should be the point of attack. I subscribe to that."

He said President Hoover, then Secretary, wrote the introduction to the report and declared that in the boom days of 1927-1929 the administration gave no regard to that theory.

"It actually promoted and encouraged that boom," he said, "and after it broke he undertook to minimize that depression to the nation."

The Governor leaned forward over the speaker's stand as he spoke, often punctuating his remarks with pointing finger and clenched fists.

"What he (President Hoover) believed at one time is not what he says at another time. And he says it is a test of the sincerity of the Republican alibi in this campaign."

"World Trade Measure." "The facts," he said, "do not justify the assertion that the boom was of foreign origin."

"The true measure of depression in world terms," he said, "is world trade."

"A depression had been going on in China and India due in large part to depreciation in the value of silver for 10 years before our depression started."

"It continued throughout our years of prosperity and it did not depress us. The President in using the word 'depression' as a measure is totally in error. It's world trade that's the measure."

"Just as soon as we went into a new-dive or tail-spin or whatever you want to call it in 1929, the depression percentage of the world rose from 20 per cent to 45 per cent. When the Hawley-Smoot tariff was passed another great increase in the depression percentage of the world rose to something like 75 per cent."

"The depression in this country

Candidate's Daughter a Visitor

ABOVE, MISS HENRIETTA PARK, 21 years old, whose father, Judge Guy B. Park of Platte City, is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, at a photograph made in Post-Dispatch photographer's studio Friday afternoon. At right, her husband on St. Louis visit, MISS JULIA ROGERS, daughter of Mrs. George T. Priest.

was primarily responsible for the depression in the rest of the world. No amount of campaign hysteria of campaign appeals for sympathy, can push those facts aside. They stand as an indictment against the Republican administration."

He said failure of the administration to meet the depression, plunged the nation into "this catastrophe" and the Hawley-Smoot tariff spread the depression over the rest of the world.

"Our fight is not against the millions of splendid American men and women who up to this time have called themselves Republicans," he said. "Our fight is against the Republican leadership whose policies have been absolutely destructive of American wealth."

"I couldn't help but think as I came across the Ohio River this morning of the line in the old song, 'Hard Times Comes A-Knocking at My Door,' but then I remembered the other line, 'but the sun comes shining through.'"

As he finished and turned to leave the platform, several persons on the front row shouted: "Good-by, President."

The party moved toward the door while a group in the rear sang "My Old Kentucky Home."

Gov. Roosevelt left Louisville at 11 o'clock noon for Knoxville, Tenn., where he speaks tonight, and Atlanta, where he arrives tomorrow morning. The program called for several brief stops en route.

Just before leaving the Indiana side of the river, on his way to Louisville, the Governor told a crowd which swarmed around the observation platform of his train at New Albany that "the great issue in this campaign is to bring prosperity back to the American people as a whole."

Smiling broadly down at the crowd around him, he joked about the "people out West" who tried to get him out onto the observation platform at 2 a. m. on the threat they would "vote for Hoover" and added:

"We Democrats have tried to keep our sense of humor, which is more than can be said for some other people in this campaign."

On arrival in Louisville the Governor met a noisy reception and after waiting for the crowd started off by automobile through the crowded streets to the Armory. Gov. Ruby Laffoon formally welcomed the New York Governor in Louisville.

He was greeted in New Albany by Judge Robert W. Birmingham, Louisville publisher, chairman of the men's division of the Kentucky reception committee and Mrs. Owsley Brown, chairman of the women's division.

Fifteen minutes before the candidate reached the Jefferson County Armory here every seat in the hall, which has a capacity of 15,000, was occupied and many were standing. Before the Governor arose to speak several dozen persons had climbed into the crowd beams at the foot of the girders that support the roof. Others unable to get into the hall crowded about amplifiers outside.

Just before the Governor entered the hall, the strains of "The Sidewalks of New York" echoed through the auditorium, the music roaring out through big amplifiers.

As the Governor appeared, and waved smilingly to the crowd, there was a burst of applause and cheering.

Wednesday hopes to beat Capt. James Doolittle's flying time of 13 hours 28 minutes to Mexico City by way of Washington, D. C.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—James W. Doolittle, United States aviator, arrived at Rockfield airbase here at 11 o'clock this morning to prepare for his projected flight to Mexico City tomorrow. He flew from Albany, N. Y., to Ottawa in one hour and 30 minutes.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT'S WIFE KNITS AND TALKS OF CHILDREN

Continued From Page One.

children meet their own difficulties, find their own solutions to their own problems. It's really up to the older generation to keep an open mind, willing to discuss whatever the younger generation has to say."

Daughter With Her. Mrs. Roosevelt, who has deep blue eyes and soft light brown hair, said that her two youngest children, Franklin D. Jr., who is 18, and 16-year-old John, are at home in New York City.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she is on the campaign trip. Striking in a red gown, enhancing blond hair and big blue eyes, she appeared in the doorway and called her mother-in-law to dinner, but Mrs. Roosevelt, the interview for a moment.

"You see, I'm well taken care of," she observed, as James also glanced in at his mother, "but all but two of my children have grown up and my husband has turned campaigner as I have no pressing duties at home just now."

"But I must fly back to New York in time for Monday classes. Of course I fly if I have a hobby, I expect that it is. To tell the truth, I'm the only member of the family who really likes flying."

Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed that she and her husband make a point to miss classes at her girls' school. She will leave the train near Atlanta, Ga., she said, and take a plane for New York ready to teach the school circle of which she is a member.

Turning to unemployment, he said: "This depression—brought upon us largely by Republican misrule—has fallen heavily upon those who live by their labor, and no one can regret that the inequity of the present situation is being remedied."

He quoted the Democratic State platform in favor of co-operative efforts to relieve unemployment and declared his belief in the right of labor to organize and carry on collective bargaining.

As to public appointments affecting the interests of certain localities, he said that he was in the process of making a list of the appointments and would confer with leading citizens of the affected communities before making the appointments.

He thought that in the care of the insurance and unfortunate the State should concentrate upon a program of effecting cures and the rehabilitation of patients. "It is my conviction," he said, "that the percentage of cures in the state hospitals can be measurably increased."

He declared: "We cannot tolerate the entry of politics in any form into any phase of the management of our state institutions." He advocated liberal financial support of the educational and eleemosynary institutions.

As to Congressional redistricting, he denounced Gov. Caulfield for having vetoed a bill he asserted was fair, and pledged his support to the bill.

Following Judge Park's address, Champ Clark, Senatorial nominee, was introduced, but almost as soon as he started to speak he was interrupted by the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt.

Judge Park made a short address yesterday at a luncheon meeting of about 60 invited business and professional men at the Missouri Athletic Association. He discussed banking conditions and the high cost of receiverships and liquidation of banks. He was introduced by Guy A. Thompson, who retired last December as president of the American Bar Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Nearly 900,000 women have registered in New York City for the Nov. 8 election. This is an increase of almost 95,000 over 1928.

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PARK HURLS BACK BOSSISM CHARGE AT REPUBLICANS

Denying He Is Dominated by Pendergast, He Assails G. O. P. Machine Control of St. Louis.

Speaking at the Coliseum last night before the appearance of Gov. Roosevelt, Judge Guy B. Park, Democratic nominee for the governorship, expounded his views on state affairs somewhat more definitely than in earlier speeches.

Throughout the greater part of his address the sound amplifiers were out of order and he was interrupted repeatedly by cries of "louder" and "hear the amplifiers." It was evident a large part of the gathering did not hear him. At one time the confusion reached the stage of mild disorder and Judge Park had to appeal several times for quiet.

The candidate repeated his plan for economy in state government and his charges of extravagance against the Republican administration of the last 12 years. He dealt briefly with such matters as the highway department, unemployment and labor, appointments, salaries, appointments, national and eleemosynary institutions, and congressional redistricting.

Amass G. O. P. "Bossism." With some heads he made a counter-attack reply to the Republican charge that he is the instrument of Boss Tom Pendergast of Kansas City, who brought about his nomination.

"These Republican candidates," he said, "wish you to blot out of your minds the two Republican bosses in St. Louis who have been themselves in office for years and ahead the most vicious Republican machine describable. These candidates do not want you to recall the thousands of dollars of bond money squandered in St. Louis by Republican officials, nor would they have you think of the vastly increased expenditures in the State government since the Republican administration have taken over the people."

Again to discount the charge of bossism, he said: "This honor came to me without solicitation and my obligation is to the entire Democratic party in Missouri, to the stalwart Democrats of St. Louis, to the Democrats of all the towns and counties in this great commonwealth; and my only promise is that I shall have an eye single to the betterment of the conditions of all the people in Missouri."

Declaring for Economy, Judge Park said that if he is elected, "the pruning knife will be used to cut the dead wood and suckers from the tree of state and useless employees will be discharged." He declared the banking and insurance departments should be reorganized and reformed and that the liquidation of insolvent banks.

He favored completion of the State highway system and the farm to market roads, and added: "The highway department is not to be used in politics."

He again declared for repeal of the eighteenth amendment, a view he has previously expressed before St. Louis audiences. He thought that in case Congress modified the Volstead law before repeal could be effected, Missouri should modify its bone-dry law accordingly.

Turning to unemployment, he said: "This depression—brought upon us largely by Republican misrule—has fallen heavily upon those who live by their labor, and no one can regret that the inequity of the present situation is being remedied."

He quoted the Democratic State platform in favor of co-operative efforts to relieve unemployment and declared his belief in the right of labor to organize and carry on collective bargaining.

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"The Rajah" in His New Job

ROOSEvelt in the article entitled "That with the Law," "Not Considered Holding Company."

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey and a friend of Gov. Roosevelt, issued, through Democratic National headquarters, the following comment on an address made in Maryland by Senator Daniel O. Hastings:

"In those days such companies as the one mentioned were not considered holding companies. It was an actual manufacturing corporation which made legitimate automatic machinery such as postage stamp machines and weighing machines. Mr. Roosevelt stayed on the job about a month and then resigned when he became Governor."

At 9 o'clock the meeting went on the air and Senator Hawes began his nine-minute speech of introduction. He pictured the "four towers of strength" of the Hoover administration, Secretaries Hurley, Stimson, Mills and Hyde.

The four towers of strength have fallen and have forced Mr. Hoover to take the stump," he said. "This is the best news since that from Maine." Hawes denied charges that the Democratic party was for free trade, or that it or a portion of it, favored abandonment of the gold standard.

Hawes said: "Will he ask his charge, he declared, the administration has injured the country's financial stability."

"Mr. Ford has directed his American employees to vote for Mr. Hoover," Hawes said. "Will he ask his employees in Ireland to vote for King George?"

"The Governor of New York," was as far as he got in presenting Gov. Roosevelt to the impatient crowd. A roar of applause drowned the words, "your next President."

There was a two-minute period of shouting, as the band played "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Gov. Roosevelt took the audience's greeting smilingly, and, before starting on his manuscript, he said he had been here in mid-September on his way to the Pacific Coast, "but just had to come back."

After the speech, the hundreds of badge wearers moved toward the platform, and Gov. Roosevelt and his traveling companions held a prolonged reception.

Charges Wires to Amplifiers Were Out.

By the Associated Press. BIRMINGHAM, N. D., Oct. 22.—Travelers arriving after a bad storm this week reported ducks were alighting on creeks to sit out a sleet, rain and snow storm. The sleet from on their wings when they attempted to fly. Observers said they were waddling around waiting for the sleet to thaw.

Sleet Weights Down Ducks.

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ILLINOIS STATE INCOME TAX LAW IS HELD INVALID

Supreme Court Rules Graduated Levy Provision In Violation of the Constitution.

By the Associated Press. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—The Illinois state income tax law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court here today in affirming decision of the Sangamon County Circuit Court.

Not only did the decision declare the State income-tax law vulnerable in several places, but added that "The Constitution in its present form confers no legislative authority for enactment of the proposed graduated income-tax act."

The act was found to violate section 1 of Article I of the State Constitution, which requires that property taxes be imposed uniformly.

Justice Warren Orr of Carthage wrote the Court's opinion. "The word property as used in our Constitution," he wrote, "includes income and income is property."

Pointing to the fact that the income tax provides a graduated scale, the opinion said graduation is not valuation, and is not "uniformity" as required by the Constitution.

Passed by a special session of the 1932 Legislature, the new State income tax act had been in effect only a short time when the attack on it by Walter Backlund, an attorney at Chicago, began. Backlund, who is now in jail, charged that the act was unconstitutional.

It was argued that the act deprived persons of property without due process of law, delegated unconstitutional legislative and judicial powers to the Department of Finance and failed to provide adequate opportunity for hearings of objectors.

Terms of the act provided for a graduated tax ranging from 1 percent on incomes of \$1,000 to 6 percent on incomes over \$25,000 with exemptions for dependents.

INCIDENT OF ROOSEVELT TOWN
Governor Didn't Believe Threats of Crowd to Vote for Hoover.

ASTOR ACCUSED OF POISONING WIFE FAILS TO TESTIFY

Rev. S. A. Berrie's Statements About Her Suicide Threats, However, Are Read to Jury in Oklahoma Murder Trial.

DEFENSE RESTS; USED 20 WITNESSES

Chemist Says Woman Had Nephritis—Doctor Asserts He Gave Her Medicine Containing Poison.

By the Associated Press. MUSKOGEE, Ok., Oct. 22.—The Rev. S. A. Berrie's assertion that his first wife, whom he is accused of poisoning, once said "she is going to swallow arsenic" just before the defense rested the 12-year-old preacher's murder trial.

Berrie did not take the stand, but a transcript of testimony he gave at a habeas corpus hearing read. It detailed other purported suicide threats.

Justice Warren Orr of Carthage wrote the Court's opinion. "The word property as used in our Constitution," he wrote, "includes income and income is property."

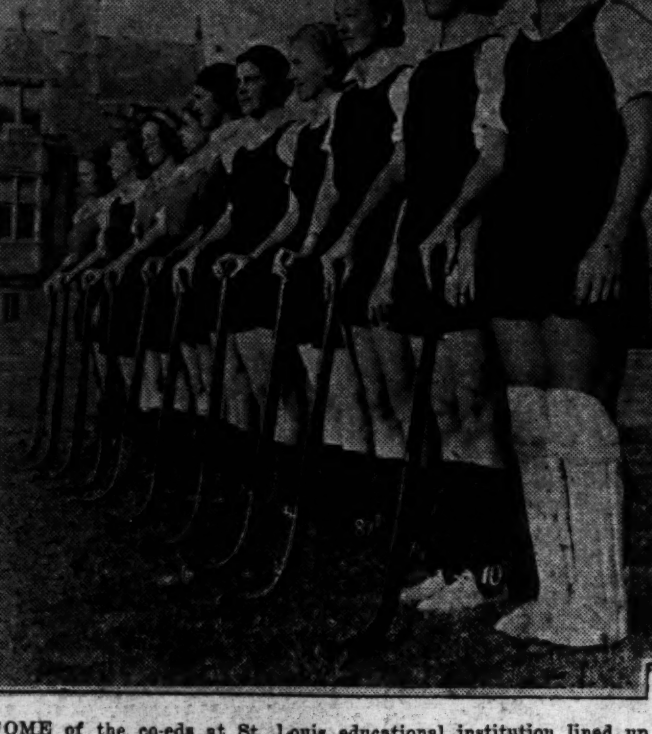
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH Out for Hockey at Washington U.

Some of the co-eds at St. Louis educational institution lined up for afternoon practice on the university's hockey field.



SOME OF THE CO-EDS AT ST. LOUIS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION LINED UP FOR AFTERNOON PRACTICE ON THE UNIVERSITY'S HOCKEY FIELD.

WASHINGTON U. ALUMNI AT HOME COMING FETE

New School of Architecture Building Formally Opened—Classes Dismissed Early.

Washington University's annual homecoming for alumni was held today and last night. A special event was the formal opening of the new \$300,000 school of architecture building, given by Hall, this morning.

All classes in the university were excused before noon for the homecoming mass meeting on the main quad, where the student band, headed by football coach and one-time gridiron star for the Bears, and Harvey Miller, captain of the eleven, were the principal speakers.

The afternoon's program called for the customary automobile parade as far east as Twelfth boulevard, a "pop luncheon" at the women's building, with Circuit Judge Cahoon and Douglas V. Martin Jr., as speakers. A football game with Grinnell College at Francis Field; open house at McMillan Hall, Women's Building, Lee Hall and the specially decorated lecture building, given by Hall, this morning.

Radio station KMOX arranged to broadcast the football game and more than 20 university alumni clubs and many individuals in various parts of the country planned to listen. The program was to include a talk by Daniel N. Kirby, lawyer, chairman of the Washington Alumni Fund Association, songs by the Glee Club and the singing of the "Alma Mater" by the crowd, led by the student band.

CHICAGO HEIRESS TELLS WHY SHE IS TO BE A NURSE

Tired of Dances and Teas, So Betty Offield Is Going to Take Job in Kentucky Mountains.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Blond Betty Offield, who as granddaughter of the late William Wrigley Jr. was born with a gold spoon in her mouth, explained today why she is going into the wildest part of Kentucky to join the frontier nursing service.

"For many years now," said the debutante, "I have been doing nothing but going from dance to dance, from tea to tea. I want to do something really worthwhile for a change."

On Dec. 1 she will leave for Leake County, 150 miles southeast of Lexington, Ky., in the Cumberland Mountains, to minister to impoverished mountaineers who have no medical attention other than that provided by the nursing service.

"After all," she said, "this isn't all new to me. I've been working at the Children's Memorial Hospital for three years off and on, and I have done other social and charitable work."

"My two big hobbies are horseback riding and medicine. By being a nurse on horseback," she said, "I will be able to combine these pursuits. I think it will be extremely interesting."

She explained that she would be in the nursing service for one month only. "I could come in December," she said, "or, of course, that's a poor month. It means I will have to miss a lot of parties, and I don't want to do that."

FULL REVALUATION OF LACLEDE GAS IS ORDERED BY BOARD

Reproduction New to Be Considered and Substantial Cut in Rates Is Expected to Result.

By the Jefferson City Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 22.—The State Public Service Commission today ordered a complete revaluation for rate making purposes of the Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis.

This follows a decision by the State Supreme Court last November reversing the Commission's order in the 1927 rate case which fixed the value at \$47,000,000 and authorized an increase in rates.

The Court held the commission had erred in fixing "going value" at a figure based on an earlier case and in not making proper deductions for depreciation.

The revaluation is expected to result in a substantial reduction in rates. The commission's labor has declined, and the City of St. Louis is expected to urge a rate reduction.

The revaluation will be made on three bases: original investment cost, reproduction new, and reproduction less depreciation. The engineers are to use the inventory made in the 1927 case and the accounts of material and labor.

One question that will be raised is how much of the company's investment in manufacturing equipment not now used because of the introduction of natural gas for mixing is to remain in the rate base. All of it was in the earlier valuation.

IDENTIFIED AS ASSAILANT OF 12-YEAR-OLD GIRL IN HOME
Negro Arrested on Street Corner Also Accused in Five Recent Burglaries.

Negro Blanks, 37-year-old Negro, 608 South Ewing avenue, was arrested on a street corner near his home last night and later was identified as the assailant of a 12-year-old white girl residing on Caroline street, early Thursday and escaped under the pistol fire of a policeman.

TWO BROTHERS FOUND SLAIN ON NEW YORK FARM

Neighbor, Wondering Why He Had Not Seen Them, Discovers Bodies—\$6400 in Their Pockets.

By the Associated Press. CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Two middle-aged brothers, Frank and William Van Cise, were found slain yesterday at a house in Beaman Hollow Woods where they lived together.

A neighbor, Fred Green, wondering why he had seen neither of the brothers for several days, went to the house and stumbled across the body of William, lying in the yard. Bullets through the heart and head.

Inside the house lay Frank's body. He had been shot in the back of the head. Both men had been dead about two days.

District Attorney George Pratt and Sheriff Stanley Hoagland of Steuben County helped prison guards find a reason for the killings. Both thought one or more visitors to the house had done the shooting.

Authorities found approximately \$6400 in currency in the pockets of the two men. One had about \$2300 and the other \$4100, mostly in bills of large denomination.

The brothers were farmers. A rioting ended in Ontario prison; 50 soldiers on duty. Minister of Justice says damage in two disturbances was \$5000 to \$10,000.

THIRD CHILD DIES FROM BURNS
Suffered in Carsonville Fire. Thomas Griffin Jr., 11 years old, died at St. Louis County Hospital today of burns suffered two weeks ago when fire destroyed the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Griffin, 8521 Catherine avenue, Carsonville.

His sisters, Mary Ellen, 8, and Jean, 5, died the day after the fire of burns they suffered. A cousin, Peggy Noble, 16 years old, is still in the hospital in a serious condition. All were burned on the face and body. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were slightly injured.

WALKER'S CHECK TO PAY BET, SAYS BET COMPTON

Back in U. S., Actress Mentioned in Seabury Inquiry Asserts \$7000 Reached Her Indirectly.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Miss Betty Compton, actress, yesterday removed whatever mystery was attached to her name in the Seabury inquiry, and talked frankly of her friendship for James J. Walker.

Facing interviewers for the first time since the autumn of 1930, Miss Compton, as quoted by the New York World-Telegram, was asked about a \$7000 check which figured in the Walker removal hearings before Gov. Roosevelt as having passed between the Mayor and "an unnamed person."

"Yes, I received it," she answered promptly. "Not from him (the Mayor) directly, but through Salling Baruch & Co. Incidentally, one of the wisest things Mr. Walker did at the hearing, in my opinion, was to tear the veil from my identity. I didn't want to be Madame X and there was no reason for me to be. The money was in payment of a bet. We are very good friends and that is all."

Miss Compton said she had not seen the former Mayor since she married Edward Dwyer Dowling, a motion picture director, nearly two years ago. She divorced Dowling within a month and sailed for Europe.

She denied she ever had received a letter of credit from Walker. **FEES OF \$30,000 ALLOWED**
IN MARK STEINBERG CO. CASE
Co-Receiver and Counsel Each Get \$10,000; Similar Amount for Public Accountant.

Fees totaling \$30,000 in the Mark C. Steinberg & Co. investment firm receivership case were allowed yesterday by Circuit Judge Hall.

Thomas N. Dwyer, co-receiver with Steinberg, was allowed \$10,000 as compensation, and Milton H. Tucker, originally one of the co-receivers and later counsel for the receivers, was also allowed \$10,000 for his services. The same amount was ordered paid to C. A. Adams & Co., certified public accountants, for an audit of the firm's books made at the request of the receivers. Testimony that the compensation was a reasonable allowance for the amount of work involved was submitted in the case.

The receivership suit was filed by Steinberg and other members of the firm as a step to dissolve the business. Thereafter an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court and creditors have since been offered a settlement based on 20 per cent cash and 80 per cent in promissory notes.

SINGER SAYS OTTO KAHN PAID HER \$100,000 TO DROP SUIT
Special to the Post-Dispatch. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—One hundred thousand dollars was the amount Otto H. Kahn, former head of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company, had to pay Rosalinda Morfin for denying he had said her voice was "one of the most beautiful I have ever heard."

Such, at least, was the assertion here today of the singer, whose libel suit against Kahn was settled out of court. She said \$25,000 of the damages went to her attorney.

Previously it was reported that the singer had received only \$7500, of which \$5000 went to her lawyers.

Miss Morfin declared the "damages" alleged to have been worked by the international banker's inquiry extended to Samuel Insull when he was head of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. She said when her manager called on Insull and asked for an audition, he was told: "I have heard of Miss Morfin's voice in great praise, but I am a friend of Mr. Kahn, and I have cold feet."

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ARROWHEAD FARM on Elm Street East of Hillman

CHURCH NOTICES
CHURCH NOTICES.

Christian Science
Subject of Lesson Sermon: "Probation After Death."
Golden Text: 1st Corinthians 6:2.
Sunday Services at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. at the Church of Christ, 1045 N. M.
Sunday School at 10 A.M. at the Church of Christ, 1045 N. M.
Sunday Morning Service at 10 A.M. at the Church of Christ, 1045 N. M.
Following Church of Christ, 1045 N. M.
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.
First Ch.—Bridgetown & Westminster. Fifth Ch.—Ardenwood and Pleasanton.
Second Ch.—San Jose. Third Ch.—San Francisco. Fourth Ch.—Oakland.
Fifth Ch.—Berkeley. Sixth Ch.—Alameda. Seventh Ch.—San Rafael. Eighth Ch.—San Francisco. Ninth Ch.—San Francisco. Tenth Ch.—San Francisco.

MAN, 60, DIES FROM POISON
Police Say Joseph Katz Took Drug By Mistake.
Joseph Katz, 60 years old, a plumber, 4447 Evans avenue, died yesterday at Jewish Hospital from the effects of poison.
Police report that Katz swallowed the poison by mistake on Aug. 20.

TOO LATE TO SEE BUT NEVER TOO LATE TO SEND YOUR SHIRTS TO
St. Louis Bachelor Laundry
Forest 3300

BONUS TO PASS, SAYS PATMAN
Congressman Predicts Victory.
By the Associated Press. MATTER HOW IS President.
By the Associated Press. CONGRESSMAN Wright Patman of Texas, advocate of immediate payment of compensation certificates to World War veterans, said in a speech here last night that regardless of who is President, the bonus bill will be passed within a year.

Patman spoke under auspices of Buddhist Chapter Disabled American veterans of the World War.

VANDERBILT JR. IN ST. LOUIS AS DEMOCRATIC PARTY SCOUT
Says He Finds Roosevelt Sentiment on Increase in Rates Once Thought Doubtful.
Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., former newspaper publisher, on a nationwide motor tour, was at the Coronado Hotel yesterday when the presidential nominee's party arrived.

Vanderbilt said he had visited 22 states in his capacity as a "scout" for the Democratic National Committee. "Roosevelt sentiment is on the increase, even in sections which were considered doubtful a few weeks ago," he declared.

POLICE LIEUTENANT HURT
Dudley McDonald Severely Injured in Auto Crash.
Police Lieutenant Dudley McDonald, 66 years old, suffered a fractured collar bone, severe lacerations and probable internal injuries in a collision between his automobile and another car at Glasgow and Sheridan avenues yesterday.

Lieut. McDonald was driving north on Glasgow, his machine colliding with another driven by Orley Beck, 6607 University drive, University City. McDonald's car then hit a street light standard and upset. Beck, uninjured, was booked on several charges. Lieut. McDonald is attached to the North Market Street District, and resides at 4229A Hartford street.

12-HOUR PLANE FLIGHT, MEXICO CITY TO LOS ANGELES
Speed Pilot and Two Passengers Make 1700-Mile Trip With Three Stops.
By the Associated Press. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 22.—Col. Romeo Turner, speed pilot, completed the first one-day flight of record between Mexico City and Los Angeles in an announced 12-hour time of 11 hours, 54 minutes.

With Joseph Schenck, movie producer, and Lily Damita, movie actress, as passengers, Turner left the Mexican capital at 4:15 a. m. yesterday and arrived here at 6:35 p. m. His average speed rate on the 1700-mile flight was 150 miles an hour. He stopped for fuel at Torreon, Mex., El Paso, Tex. and Tucson, Ariz.

DIANE
The Town's
The Town's
The Town's

AMERICAN GIRLS
Diane's Most Brilliant
Diane's Most Brilliant

BLANCH ROSE
FAREWELL WEEK
2 FLOOR SHOWS
RAY DEVINNEY'S MUSIC
Personal Direction of
Our Prices Are Not
Exorbitant!

ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
AM DUKKON KILPATRICK,
A. S. DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Lecturer of The Mother Church,
at Church of Christ, Scientist,
in Boston, Massachusetts
At
Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page Blvd.
ING, OCTOBER 22, 1932, at 8 O'Clock
Public Is Cordially Invited

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH FULTZER

October 18, 1878

Published by

The Fultzer Publishing Company
Twelfth and Olive Streets

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its editorial principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always be democratic in all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely partial success; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong; whether by predatory monopoly or predatory government.

JOSEPH FULTZER.
April 10, 1897.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Mass Feeding in St. Louis.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
SOME months ago, I wrote a letter to the Post-Dispatch advocating mass feeding for the unemployed. Objections were made to the plan by E. G. Steger and others. As winter approaches and it becomes evident to all observers that there will be many more mouths to feed, I deemed it advisable to answer all the objections that have been raised against this method.

1. It is more expensive than the present method of individual home feeding. Father Dempsey's experience with the table statement. I checked over his figures and found that the cost per meal in the winter time was less than 3 cents. In the summer, owing to liberal donations of food, this figure was reduced to 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent per meal. Moreover, I can verify that the meals were substantial, well balanced and appetizing.

2. The mass plan invites hoaxes and riffs from the surrounding country. Admitted, they are already here in line. I believe nearly all the wanderers in this country know they can be fed here without being investigated. One of Father Tim's epigrams is that "it is cheaper to feed than to investigate."

3. Gathering the unemployed together in crowds may precipitate peace disturbances. One lone policeman keeps the peace in the long Dempsey line. No drums are permitted in the line. "It just means 20 days," and they all know it. Capt. Nally's district is noted as being one of the most peaceful in the city.

There are other benefits that mass feeding may develop. It brings the troubles of the unemployed man out in the open and he can see thousands of others in the same fix. This ventilating process prevents brooding and is a good psychologic stimulus. The walk to the central feeding room is good exercise and employs some of his time. Women and children could be taken first and provision made to prevent undue exposure to cold and wet. The food served is likely to be a better balanced ration than he would select at the corner grocery. Many families on the ragged edge, who have not applied for aid, could carry on if their food problem were solved. In brief, mass feeding is not a theory, but a brilliant success, as demonstrated by Father Dempsey, the apostle of the full stomach. Give him a large enough dining room and he could feed the whole city at very little cost.

A. PHYSICIAN.

Education in Radio?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, in witty, stimulating and informative language, has described the indoctrination of American youth going on every day; that romantic love and false kissing will solve all life's problems, according to the dogma of the movies; that the American Government is the one and only governmental system to believe in, according to the dogma of public school education; that the god of Advertising may be bowed down to because it is a part of the dogma of the great god, Business.

She has continued by giving an idea of the flexible and working hypothesis, as opposed to dogma, that modern educators are now attempting to give children and young people to enable them to learn to live more fully and in less conflict in this inchoate and changing world; to save them from the past method of un-learning and re-learning of the changing materials of education.

Her talk was really reaching a climax of interest when a two-minute and solemn voice, accompanied by appropriate bells, drowned her out to announce that it was one-quarter of nine, and it was time to go to bed. A certain Fifth Avenue time-piece, the very name of which must strike a pang of despair into the minds of every radio listener. (At least, they should be waxy!) An advertiser led the band with the usual homages to the company. And, as a reward for the shock of interruption, the band presented gems (?) from the "Chocolate Soldier"—gems so lustreless, so colorless and so worn from frequent usage that even the listeners who presumably indulge in sweet reminiscence must feel like heaving the nearest table and lamp at the radio box. And it meant that Dr. Elton Mayo of the industrial research department of Harvard University was not to be heard; that the words of Mrs. Fisher were to hang for you, forever in mid-air. The great American god, Advertising.

At 9:10 last Sunday afternoon, J. B. Priestley was scheduled to speak from London. Instead, one heard the hysterical mouthings of Father Coughlin from Detroit. At 9:15 Sunday evening, Dr. Alfred Adler, world figure in education, was scheduled to speak for a brief 15 minutes. Instead, the Pickens sisters.

Education in radio? Occasionally, yes. In small, diluted doses. Can it be that the American people are so tired and are rendered so inert from daily worshipping and placating of the great god Business that they cannot endure mental stimulation and that other words of ideas and discovery? Must it be only entertainment-escape? Or do they feel, as most of them do about politics and government, until everything is taken from them, "What can we do about it, anyway?"

THELMA WILES THALINGER.

POLITICS AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

Prairie of the gold standard has been an outstanding feature of Republican policy in the current campaign. Although no responsible Democratic spokesmen have suggested that we abandon the gold standard, Republican orators have assiduously cultivated the impression that the G. O. P. is the only fit guardian of monetary virtue. Mr. Hoover, in his Des Moines speech, painted a most lurid picture of the disaster that would follow the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States, and represented it as having been saved only by the efforts of his administration.

Senator Glass has already challenged the accuracy of several of Mr. Hoover's statements on the monetary policy of the administration in recent months. However, entirely aside from the points raised by Senator Glass, we may as well ask how well Republican policy since the war has contributed to make the gold standard a strong and healthy institution. The gold standard is not a magic cure-all for the ills of the world. It is an economic institution, which developed and spread because it met the needs of trade better than paper money or any other metallic standard. As such, its continuance and successful operation are dependent upon certain conditions in the world in which it operates. These conditions might be briefly described as: in the domestic field, public confidence in the stability of financial institutions; in the international field, a willingness of countries to accept goods in the payment of debts. On neither of these counts has Republican policy of the past decade met the test.

No one claims that all of the blame for the stock market abuses and recent financial debacles is to be laid at the Republican doorstep. In varying degrees, most of the American public must bear a share of the blame. But the Coolidge administration encouraged and abetted an unhealthy development. When alarm was felt in many circles over the rising volume of security loans, a reassuring word from the White House speeded up the ticker tape again. In the name of rugged individualism and American ideals, the attempts of progressive elements in both parties to deal with financial abuses were frowned on by official Washington. The resulting collapse, far more disastrous to public confidence than any misdeeds of which Congress may have been guilty, are the logical outcome of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover philosophy of the relation of government and business.

In the international field, the economic policies of the administration in the past decade have in an even more direct way crippled the gold standard. We violated the rules of the international gold standard game. There was no sensing of the responsibilities placed upon the United States by our shift from debtor to creditor nation. The idea that the tariff policy of the United States was entirely a matter of domestic concern was definitely maintained at the same time that we announced our determination to collect on the war debts a sum equal to twice the gold stock of the world. The administration leaders who looked with favor on the increasing volume of loans to foreign countries, at the same time, without any thought of how these loans could be repaid, insisted that American tariff rates must be raised. The Hawley-Smoot bill was the answer of the Hoover administration to a world that, in addition to the war debts, owed the United States over 15 billion dollars on private account. That the resulting effect upon world monetary conditions was not more disturbing, that the drains on the gold reserves of debtor countries were not more serious, is due only to the moratorium and the suspension of service on scores of private foreign loans.

In the field of internal policy, suggestions have come recently from the administration that things have not always been as they should, halfhearted proposals that, while interfering in no way with "initiative," abuses must be prevented. But in the international field the Republicans who worship at the gold standard shrine see no flaw in their policies. Tariffs to be maintained or even raised, debts to be collected, exports to be stimulated and imports to be blocked—these are still their articles of faith. That the gold standard cannot function satisfactorily if this is to be the policy of the great creditor nation of the world is in no way recognized. Against this record, the claims of the peculiar fitness of a Republican administration to guard the gold standard are to be judged.

ANOTHER HONEST MAN.

Now here comes Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, who frankly says, speaking of the depression: "It is too great for me." Of course, that does not mean that Mr. Norman has surrendered. "Britons never will be slaves." But it does mean that Mr. Norman is honest. And he is not the only honest man on the planet, either. There is one other. Prof. Tausig of Harvard, who probably knows as much about the tariff as anyone and, if you should ask us, writes more understandingly about it than anyone else—Prof. Tausig does not know when, why or how this depression is going to end. And wouldn't it cheer us all up a bit if Mr. Hoover and Gov. Roosevelt and Norman Thomas would get together and issue a joint statement to the effect that the thing is too much for them, too; that they don't know the way out, but are hoping and praying like fury they'll find it?

FREE HOSPITALIZATION FOR VETERANS.

In an address before the convention of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Daniel Crosby of Oakland called attention to the abuse of Government hospital facilities by veterans. It is not generally known that, by act of June 7, 1924, veterans may be treated free in Government hospitals, even though the condition requiring care does not arise from or have even a presumed connection with war service. In 1931, 78 per cent of total admissions were of cases not arising from war service.

Dr. Crosby, suggesting the appointment of a medical advisory committee by the National Economy League, said: "The services rendered in these hospitals should be limited to diseases and injuries acquired or contracted in line of duty and to the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice. No energy or money should be spared to provide such patients with the most skillful and adequate care that can be conceived. The obligation of our Government should be limited to that group. If the beds in the Veterans' Bureau hospitals were used only for this specific group, then many of the now unoccupied beds in other hospitals would become occupied."

The percentage of non-service-connected cases in Government hospitals has risen from 14.48 per cent in 1925, or 3839 cases, to 69.3 per cent, or 37,618 cases, in 1932. Gen. Hines estimates that the prospective

increase in this class of cases will eventually require 100,000 additional hospital beds at the peak, at a cost of \$140,000,000 a year. Many persons seeking admittance to Government hospitals can well afford to pay their way in private institutions, yet they take advantage of the law's invitation to get something for nothing.

Free hospitalization is another reason that the Federal Treasury is in the red.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS.

Gov. Roosevelt reached St. Louis at a moment of transition in his campaign. Most of the major issues already had been the topic of addresses elsewhere. The keen competition of the early weeks had subsided as the Digest poll showed a continuous acceleration of Roosevelt strength. All that remained was to hold the gains already made, to coast into the home stretch, as it were. It was this figurative coasting that made his St. Louis address a minor effort, so far as content was concerned, in his drive for the presidency.

Repetitions are unavoidable when a candidate faces many audiences in a widespread campaign of this kind. Thus the Roosevelt phrases, already familiar through newspaper and radio, bore a threadbare and platitudinous air by the time he reached St. Louis. In the desperation of impending defeat, Gov. Roosevelt's opponents had issued wild statements and specious claims that provided admirable ammunition for refutation and challenge on his part. Thus the St. Louis address had a more partisan spirit and the politician in it outreached the statesman more than in some of his earlier utterances. The confidence inspired by the definite turn of the tide was a temptation to greater extravagance of phrase than might be considered wise in a more hard-fought campaign. The candidate's previously announced intention to make his address in terms understandable to everyone led him into what was in many respects oversimplification in his address here.

For dramatic purposes, a candidate offers a gaudier spectacle when paying his respects to his opponents and uttering the set phrases that catch votes than when he devotes himself to the less showy tasks of sober statesmanship. Gov. Roosevelt indulged in the former, to the sacrifice of the latter, at the Coliseum last night. Thus his bid for the veteran and bonus supporter vote became even more obvious than when he made his belated pronouncement on the bonus at Pittsburgh. His choice of "tear gas" as a phrase expressing political trickery was significantly emphasized—and the audience understood fully.

It is fortunate for Gov. Roosevelt that he need not be finally judged by his St. Louis address. It lacked the fire of his acceptance speech, the solid structure of the Portland address, the eloquent social pleas at Detroit and San Francisco. Nevertheless, his criticisms of foreign bond flotations, utility pyramiding and extravagance in government struck a note popular with his audience, as did his constructive proposals to aid the railroads and the mortgage and to repeal the eighteenth amendment. But no matter how far his forthcoming addresses fall short of the Wilson and Cleveland standard in the remaining days of the campaign, Gov. Roosevelt seemingly has accomplished the end in view when he began touring the country. The votes are waiting for him, and it remains to be seen how far he and his party can make good the promise of a new deal.

What is a professional bondsman to do who faces the alternative of forfeiting \$50,000 or producing his man in court within a week, while the man to be produced is serving a 12-year sentence in a Mississippi prison? In this case, it seems to us, the professional bondsman might as well bid six no-trump right off the reel.

KANSAS CITY'S PRESS ON THE BOSS ISSUE.

The most important issue in the State campaign should be the battle against boss domination. Yet in Kansas City, headquarters of the Pendergast machine, where an anti-boss campaign would have telling effect and might even curb the boss' ambition to control the State, the newspapers are complacent to the point of surrender. It is a rare chance for the press to assert its power to save the State from a ruthless machine, but the Kansas City papers have missed it.

The Kansas City Star, which holds high rank among the nation's press and has had a record of political independence, is in a position of virtual straddle, though in past years it fought the Pendergast machine. Its editorial Tuesday on the candidates for Governor was a masterpiece of judicial calm. Judge Park is "a man of standing in his community," the Star says; he has spoken plainly on the economy issue, but he has machine support and there is the question of "the extent to which it is likely to influence him as Governor." Mr. Winter, it continues, has "unusual qualifications for the governorship," and "would carry on the Caulfield type of administration." So, the Star concludes, the independent voter will be disposed to see whether Park can convince the State as to his program and independence, with the burden of proof resting upon him, in the light of Winter's record.

The Journal-Post's record is worse, for it started out bravely, then laid down its arms and joined the enemy. This paper, in which Henry L. Doherty, the utilities man, owns a half interest, was the first to call attention to the gambling in Platte County, carried on while Park was Circuit Judge there. In a front-page editorial last week, the paper said it had "no hesitancy in pointing out that Judge Park, who apparently is all but settled upon, is unavailable." It added that, justly or unjustly, he would be subject to vitriolic Republican attack if nominated, and would endanger the party's chances.

In a front-page editorial Thursday, the Journal-Post's managing editor says mutual friends arranged a meeting between him and Park, to dispel any qualms the paper might have as to his qualifications. He goes on:

The writer came away from the interview with the conviction that Judge Park is excellently fitted to serve as the chief executive of Missouri. Further, it would be a rank injustice to hold that he is disqualified for office because of conditions which he had done everything in his power to correct.

Then follows assurance that Park will not put "political obligations ahead of his obligations to the public."

It is disheartening to see two newspapers thus, in effect, prostrate themselves before the juggernaut, at a time when spirited resistance is the crying need.

Secretary Wilbur asks the voters to return Hoover. They may do that little thing—a private life.



PARK FOR GOVERNOR.

TODAY and TOMORROW

By Walter Lippmann

Roosevelt on the Bonus and the Budget

It can be said of Mr. Roosevelt's statement on the bonus that the President said the other night about the depression as a whole: "Let no man say it could not be worse." Mr. Roosevelt might have said nothing, and that would have been enough. But he said it, and he said it with a scheme to cash the bonus for needy veterans, thus setting them up as a specially privileged class. That both of these alternatives have been strongly urged upon us is no secret, and it is reassuring that he has rejected them.

What he said was that "as a matter of practical sense," a government running a deficit could not consider anticipating the bonus payment until it has converted the deficit into a surplus. He did not say that he would approve cashing the bonus if there were a surplus, but he did not say he would not. Thus he leaves the door open a little without leaving it open enough to cause him any practical trouble.

For the time is far distant when the Government can again hope to have a surplus. Even when the current receipts and expenditures are again brought into balance—which will be a huge undertaking—there will remain the accumulated deficit to be worked off, and that is not likely to be accomplished during the whole four years of his administration. A true surplus, "not only on paper," to use his words, can come only after a revival of business has brought several years of prosperity.

Therefore, it may be said that the Roosevelt formula positively commits him to oppose the bonus payment until he has converted the deficit into a surplus. He did not say that, so far as the bonus is a threat to recovery, and it is, he has effectively ranged himself against it.

But if his statement could have been worse, it could also have been much better. What he has not done is to deal boldly and honestly with the moral issue. He has not said, as the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have said, that the demand for prepayment of the bonus is a demand for an outright gift over and above the actual debt of the Government to the veteran. He has not said that the agitation is based on the premise that ex-soldiers are a privileged class entitled to make special demands upon the whole body of taxpayers.

A greater man, a Wilson or a Cleveland, would have risen to the occasion. Instead of limiting himself to a formula which merely blocks the bonus agitation, he would have made a statement which would have raised the nation against the injustice of the agitation. It is a pity to have missed such an opportunity, and it leaves Mr. Roosevelt for the time being in the same category as the other post-war statesmen who for more than a decade have paltered and shilly-shallyed with prohibition and the veterans and the war debt and the cost of government and almost every other question that is momentous, but politically inconvenient.

One and all, they have hedged and postponed the difficult decisions, and have stood up to fight only when it was demonstrated that one is surprised that a quick-witted Irishman should object to heckling. If the Democrats are paying these hecklers, they are just as foolish as the Jacksons look.

Insults Answer Themselves

From the Milwaukee Journal.

LET us go back only two years, to a time when the Insults were telling country that American utilities were the envy of the world and that the opportunity to invest in them was something anybody should miss. Martin Insult said: "Regulation of the operating company with freedom of the holding company, is the best interest of the public. The public is thus protected against monopoly and the advantage and the initiative of enterprise that financially strong brings to institutions in which its money is invested."

Doesn't that sound sweet now—"freedom of the holding company," "best interest of the public," "protected against monopoly," "financially strong business"? It is characteristic of the stuff that was dished out the great days of 1928 and 1929. Anybody who dared to combat this sort of thing was labeled "radical" and "a Bolshevik."

That was the utility strategy. It is still being directed against Gov. Roosevelt by those who stand as he does for a new deal in the control of utility companies. But what he meant at Portland when he said "Judge me by the enemies I have made" was that the selfish purposes of the utility leaders who have talked of radicalism while they were selling watered stock to the people and using our schools to deceive the coming generation.

Radical or otherwise, the new deal is being. And it will not be merely a new abstraction of actual cash from the treasury of holding companies. It will be the abstraction of cash from the pocket of investors and consumers alike. This is protection is the greater need. For every dollar that may have been looted out of thousands of dollars was taken by manipulation—in the name of "freedom" and "initiative."

A LOWDOWN TRICK.

From the Newark (N. J.) Evening News.
SPEAKER GARNER sent a steer after a way from Texas here, with new underlines a Democratic barbed wire. To the full gathered round the Egg Harbor ground, fragrant odors on the air, last days had come again.

But not so fast. While the steer sent the vice-presidential candidate was Democratic beyond question and the feast arranged by the Egg Harbor Union League stood out to be so, dirty Republican war-foot. Long before the cooks declared peace de resistance done to a turn, of dates of the detested opposition party discovered mingling in the throng, preying the glad hand and slapping the Harbor back. Moreover, not only did it come to electioneer, but they remained.

And just to explain how it was these nerving allies were permitted to stay, not in fact, thrown in the chilly way by a way from Texas here, with new underlines a Democratic barbed wire. To the full gathered round the Egg Harbor ground, fragrant odors on the air, last days had come again.

EXPLANATION FROM KANSAS.
From the Atchison (Kan.) Globe.
Perhaps there is a demand for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment because we are becoming tired of being their brewers and distillers. It's a sloppy

HOW SURGEONS ELECTRONIC PATH OF COSMIC RAY

Robert Millikan Exhibits Picture Slides Disclosing Effect of 250,000,000 Volts.

IVES EXPLANATION OF RELATIVITY

Inserts Research in Physics Makes Universe Less Understandable Than Scientists Thought.

Just what 250,000,000 volts looks like in a lantern slide made from recent photograph—was shown Dr. Robert Millikan, Nobel prize physicist, to illustrate his fellow address to the American College of Surgeons last night at Hotel Teron.

The picture showed the track of electron upon the impact on of a cosmic ray, the stupendous energy emanating from beyond Milky Way and discovered by Millikan.

Such energies do not exist on earth," commented Dr. Millikan, exhibiting the photographed electric tracks of \$6,000,000, 120,000, 250,000,000 volts. "It is almost impossible to think of this enormous energy coming constantly from somewhere out in space doing things to our atoms, either those atoms are in electronic chambers or in electronic chambers as this."

Announcing that he would stick to his own line, Dr. Millikan said he had but one suggestion for the surgeons—"that the physical profession at some times like to talk English instead of science." "I shall attempt," added, "to abstain from using the word of 'physics-ese'."

The advances into the unknown physics in the last few years," said, "have been the most unexpected and the most astonishing I ever occurred in the whole of science."

They are not among those theories that have shed light on universe, but rather the sort of makes it less understandable. They tend to show that the formulae of the simply and directly of our nineteenth century thinking was altogether too simple to be true."

Effects of Knowledge.
These discoveries were not yet of practical application. But, recalling surely the theories of relativity, which he had a part, which led the electron tube and the modern marvel of radio, he commented, by advance in theory ultimately makes mankind to live more easily."

These new discoveries in physics are not been put to commercial use," he added, "but they change fundamental thinking about the world we live in. And if you want to know just how such changes in fundamental thinking can affect the world, go back a few centuries and consider all the voyages of discovery that were undertaken—and many world wars of that time began—all as the effect of a new idea that the world was round."

What Light Ray Showed.
These revolutionary discoveries, which had demonstrated that the fundamental measuring rods of physics—mass, length and time—are not independent of each other, but are interrelated. Back in 1857, he recalled, a physicist, reasoning that an standing on the pilot of an airplane traveling at the rate of 1,100 feet per second, attempted to hear the whistle, attempted to apply the same hypothesis to light, traveling 186,000 miles a second.

He projected light waves at right angles to the path of the earth's movement. But, astonishingly, he found that the speed of light was unaffected by the speed of the earth—the actual speed of the light projected forward was not a "net" speed, derived from the difference between the speed of light and the speed of earth, but exactly the speed of the wave projected at right angles.

He proved that the length of measuring rods changes with velocity," said Dr. Millikan at length and time are related, it's what the theory of relativity is. The world has more unity in it than we thought."

Change in Five Years.
From that starting point, Dr. Millikan remarked, he wanted to know "what has happened to the measuring rod—mass—in the five years."

At the end of the last century, he said, physics had been divided into two separate departments, the one of the other, comprising all and all other radiation phenomena, and the physics of matter. The atomic theory of matter had been placed on an impressive basis.

Measurement of a single electron achievement of Millikan himself and by the Brownian measurement of movement within the black in 1906 Thomas Young had

proved that passing light producing a shadow and explaining the interference of light and dark spots by waves of each other. Dr. Millikan performed the experiment and the waves or in electronic chambers as this."

Since 1911 of radiation which carry the surgeon's light facts that light. But then, Arthur I. Longington the absorb atom, it is a miracle or a miracle model. Measuring they found not decline distance from the frequency of the measure had been a 1905, and it—whereby Millikan means cosmic ray stein equal tend to whenever individual. "In the effect of their articles are said, "and with huge gets all the phenomena of motion for as teach us need, which of philosophy, biologists, through the the normal Physics and active course of Technol York to Thursday, anniversary birth.

New Prior to were adm Surgeons, such dista and Forta were conf that Ches Jose Goya A \$1.00 rector-gen Franklin announced J. Bentley was the J. cology and an of the er-block and four-street, Ch formally Congressmen College of ax to gr his presing the C by 1499 "and that keen to the dark the pure

What SANTIA Shortage of about off takes it wheat as bread is

TEXT OF GOV. ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN ADDRESS AT THE COLISEUM LAST NIGHT

He Discusses 8 Basic Elements in Nation's Credit Structure; Considers Plans For Recovery

Various Kinds of Bonds, Railroad and Farm Mortgages Taken Up in Candidate's Speech Here.

THE text of Gov. Roosevelt's address at the Coliseum last night follows:

I am glad to return tonight to the citizens of St. Louis. I have been here many times in as many campaigns, and always I have felt the warmth of your generous greeting. I came through here five weeks ago when we were starting on our Western trip, and we had time only for a short stop. The Western trip on which we were starting afforded me the opportunity to continue the elaboration of the Democratic program as I saw it, a program which began with the adoption of the platform in Chicago at the end of June.

As this program developed, I have found an extraordinary response on the part of the people of the United States. As our plans for the restoration of agriculture, of business, of labor and of finance were presented, an appreciable steady condition came over the people of this country who had stood so patiently in the face of adversity for so long a time.

This is the spirit, as I see it, of late October, with only a week to go. It is a spirit that is a tribute to the sanity of the Democratic program of reconstruction. It proves the vitality of the people of the United States. As business and labor and agriculture have begun to feel more secure and hopeful because of certain Democratic victory, strange reactions have been produced of late among the Republican leaders.

Discounts G. C. R. Claims. They protest that if the Republican ticket is defeated, dire things will happen after Nov. 8. They say that the only appreciable improvement and confidence in the past three months has come not as a result of the insincere and indefinite Republican platform adopted in June, which I don't believe a person in this audience has read, or the agonized note of apology in the utterances of the President and his supporters, but as a result of a growing confidence on the part of the people of this country that on Nov. 8 there is but one thing to be expected, and that is the overwhelming election of the Democratic ticket. They realize too late that the confidence that is growing in the minds of the American people is getting ready to express itself in a vote of confidence in the Democratic program of rehabilitation.

Moreover, it comes with poor grace from this administration to lay claim to relief measures that in large part were sponsored by Democratic leaders in Congress.

To talk of untold leadership in the face of the fact that the Republican administration has had to turn repeatedly to Democrats for help is to talk folly and nonsense. It is a childish cry and the people smile and recognize it as such.

Faith is a delicate though powerful factor in our economic life, and a party that can give a note of alarm from high places is performing no decent service to the American nation.

No Stampede in Maine. One of the most artful and plausible of administration whip-crackers started this campaign of fear on the eve of the Maine election. At that moment one people were in low spirits. Millions of men who had tramped the streets for months feeling hopeless, friendless and alone were listening to his words and he told them that they didn't vote for the Republican candidate in the Maine election it would be practically impossible for the administration to remain in power from election to March to save them from dire disaster. The good people of Maine were not disturbed by these false-facts of disaster. They said, "I will remember that on the night when we started on our Western trip, the night before I greeted the citizens of St. Louis here in September. The news came that the Federal Government had registered their disapproval of this sort of silly entertainment in no uncertain terms."

Refuge to "Stage Properties." All of the good, old spectators are snatched from the grave, but the mantle of the giant actors of the past now hang in a shabby and ill-fitting manner on the diminutive forms of these new apostles of disaster. The workers and the farmers of today have heard from their fathers of the old terroristic threats that were put into their pay envelopes just before election. They have heard of the warnings orig-

inating from the Republican National Committee in past campaigns, and pasted on the walls of their factories just before election. And they are not being scared by these things any more.

American labor has educated itself too well. American agriculture has learned too much in the bitter school of experience to be frightened by any new variations of the old terrorism of the past. We are living in another age. These stage properties are out of date.

Overstated Fear-Gas. As a last resort, the President and the ex-President advance and attempt to throw political and economic fear bombs among the people of the country. Now, my friends, you all know what fear gas is. It is one of the new inventions by which a few people can control a lot of people. A few do it by blinding the eyes of the many, by causing tears to flow; and in the midst of the confusion that this results in a determined minority seeks to accomplish its selfish purpose.

You and I know that this fear gas has no permanent effect; it is the temporary and very painful effect that counts. The tears, I can assure you, are not tears of sympathy, but the purpose of the users of fear gas is not to create sympathy but to blind you to the squallid in generations of fighting the purpose of the panic-creating fear gas which the Republican leaders are now hurrying is not to open your hearts, but it is to close your eyes.

Let me tell you from the bottom of my heart that I for one favor having you keep your eyes wide open, and I for one favor keeping my own heart wide open.

I want to take this occasion to say that in my opinion such efforts cast a deep reflection upon the principles that this country has stood for. The American working men and the American farmers are free men, citizens of a great Republic. The life blood of this Republic is the integrity and independence of the electorate. You American farmers and American workmen are entitled by all of the fundamental rights that you have acquired in generations of fighting to a free and untrammelled choice on election day. The politician or employer who tries to deny to you these rights and to use a gospel of fear to lead you to the treacherous path of the Republican party is an enemy not only of fairness and sportsmanship in politics, but the very principles upon which this country has been established. To protect these rights men have suffered and died. The principles they have won in such a bitter fight are a heritage for all the centuries to come. The stability of our American system of government. The man who tries for political or economic advantage, to use a spirit of fear to lead you to the treacherous path of the Republican party is an enemy not only of fairness and sportsmanship in politics, but the very principles upon which this country has been established. To protect these rights men have suffered and died. The principles they have won in such a bitter fight are a heritage for all the centuries to come. The stability of our American system of government.

And now to the business of conducting a campaign in the proper way, a spirit of good reason, good sense and good humor.

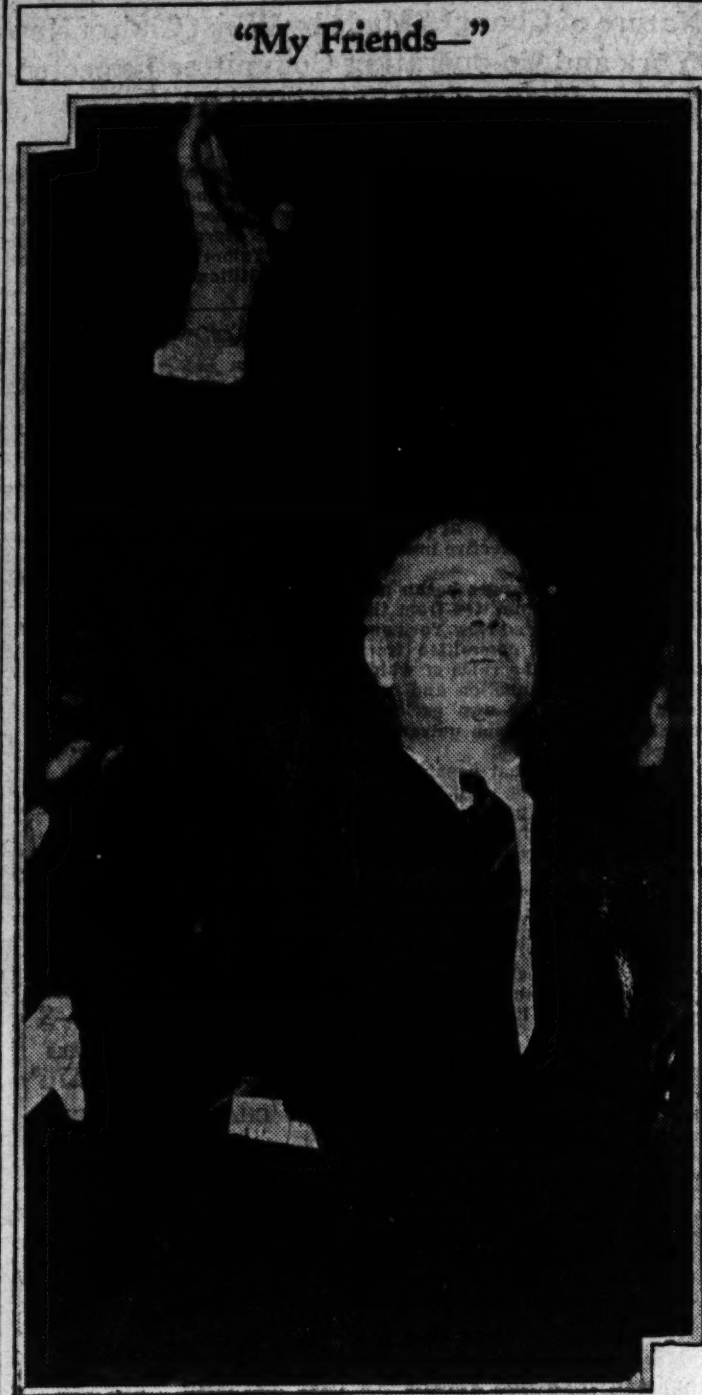
Savings of the People. I have spoken of human rights and of social justice and tonight in the confident spirit that the present administration has put to rest, I am going to talk with you about a form of property rights which has a direct bearing on our present and future enjoyment of life. You and I know that millions of Americans have some kind of an interest still in some form of property. From that point of view, the average citizen, not the politician or lawyer, this interest in property takes the form of bank deposits, of trust funds, of insurance policies, or of land or security ownership.

In addition to individuals, thousands upon thousands of institutions created for the public good have similar interests—the churches, the hospitals, the relief funds, the schools and colleges and other non-profit making organizations of many kinds.

Most of the property of these individuals and of these institutions is invested in some form of long-term security. Let me illustrate: Our national economic life is in large part tied up in underlying bonds that represent in fact mortgages on American railroads, on American industry, on American land and on three forms of American government, the national, state and local governments of the United States.

These securities are bought and sold and it is a fact that the prices at which they are sold are important to everyone of us even though we individually and immediately may own none of them.

It may be said that they are the medium by which the savings of the people are put to work. For example, your savings in the savings bank do not go into the vaults of the savings bank, but are put through the bank at interest for your benefit. In the same way, the premium that you pay to a building and loan association goes in each



SNAPSHOT OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT as he came to the speaker's stand in the Coliseum last night to deliver an address to the friendly gathering which filled the auditorium to its utmost capacity.

case into investments. All of them representing some interest in the stable institutions of America.

Foundations of Credit.

Many months ago in attempting to present the economic situation of this country as a whole in simple terms and in terms so full of meaning that I could at a glance encompass the need of the entire country, I set down in my mind the eight great credit groups of this country. I conceive this list to represent the credit interest of the nation, north and south, east and west, employer and employee, industry, commerce and agriculture. I conceive these eight groups as representing the foundation stones upon which the permanent credit of this country rests. I said then, and I say now, that the stability of the country rests not on any one but on all of these and that when we have a crisis, as we have now, it is not the stability of the country that is in jeopardy, but the stability of the credit structure. A state of emergency created by dire necessity, if for no other reason, to live within its income. If it runs a deficit one period, it must make provision for that deficit in the following period.

In fact, in New York when we run a deficit the constitution of the State requires us to provide in the budget for the following year not merely for current needs, but also for revenue with which to pay the deficit of the past year. And I have strictly lived up to this requirement. This is the best guarantee of credit stability, and it accounts for the fact that the credit of my State makes its bonds among the highest grade investments known to the country.

Municipal Bond Issue. The next great credit group includes the obligations of cities, counties, towns, villages and other local units. This is a very large group. A fair estimate is over 17 billions of these local bonds of every kind are held by individuals and by institutions and are properly a matter of deep public concern. The soundness of these bonds is directly bound up with the honesty and capability with which American cities are run. I have as the Governor of New York State concerned myself very definitely with the financial affairs of my cities. I have excluded what influence I could to keep the credit of these cities sound and secure. I have set my face sternly against not only municipal dishonesty, but likewise against municipal mismanagement. And I want to record myself here and now, that every public official from the President of the United States down owes it to himself to use every scrap of influence he can to prevent the frittering away of the revenues exacted from the people of the country for the support of the Federal Government.

I want to reaffirm what I have said many times that while the legal power of the President in this respect is limited, his power to lead public opinion in the way of an improvement in local government cannot be a very definite and useful force for cheaper government and better government in American cities. This is what I propose to do toward the credit represented by the 17 billions of municipal bonds. The President, through his Cabinet and his administration, can give the best example of all.

not cleared up in the succeeding year.

I called attention to my address at Pittsburgh on Wednesday night to the great importance of Federal budget making as the foundation of the national credit. There are two obvious ways, first, to cut expenses—that is something we all can understand. Second, to raise money—not, if we can avoid it, by increasing taxation, but by restoring to the states their right to handle the liquor question, through repeal of the eighteenth amendment, and in the meantime, to increase Federal revenue by several hundred million dollars a year, by electing a tax on beer.

State obligations constitute one of the most sound and safe groups of the entire credit structure. A state is generally regarded by dire necessity, if for no other reason, to live within its income. If it runs a deficit one period, it must make provision for that deficit in the following period.

In fact, in New York when we run a deficit the constitution of the State requires us to provide in the budget for the following year not merely for current needs, but also for revenue with which to pay the deficit of the past year. And I have strictly lived up to this requirement. This is the best guarantee of credit stability, and it accounts for the fact that the credit of my State makes its bonds among the highest grade investments known to the country.

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"My Friends—"

comprise what are known as foreign bonds. This is an unsavory chapter in American finance. These bonds in large part are directly the fruit of a disastrous policy pursued by the present administration in Washington—none other, if you please, than the policy of lending to so-called backward and crippled nations.

Flagrant instances of the abuse of American investors occurring under this system are well known. When, after my address at Columbus last August, the Secretary of State chose to come to the defense of the administration, his apology was smothered by irrefutable and devastating statements of facts from Senator Glass and Senator Buckley and many others. The administration has not since attempted to defend the indefensible fallacy of the Department of State with regard to these matters. If we were depending upon these bonds as an integral part of American finance we should be fearful indeed. But, fortunately, or unfortunately, as you choose to look at it, the returns on the foreign bond list have already come in. Many are in default. Others have lost the major part of their original face value. The best that can be said is that the danger is in great part behind us and not ahead of us.

I have already denounced this policy and announced the policy of my own administration in this regard. My job will be to prevent a recurrence of this indecent episode in our history and to prevent the hard-earned dollars of American investors from being frittered away in foreign fields, encouraged by the sanction of the Federal Government.

Domestic Industrial Obligations. Domestic industrial obligations do not represent major difficulties. They are not widely held by banks, insurance companies, savings banks, or the credit institutions of the country. They are largely in the hands of private investors. The amount is relatively small in quantity for the industrial companies during the past few years were wisely engaged not in creating debt, but in paying it down. The great cheapsheet of American finance the industrial obligations do not constitute a danger.

The problem of industry is not strictly speaking a problem of finance. It is a problem which I deal with in my speech at San Francisco. So far as possible, industry should be organized so that it will give every worker the right to earn a living through his own effort. Such influence as the Federal Government may have must be directed to this end.

In connection with public utility obligations, I am not speaking now of the financial exercises—on the public utility system represented by pyramided holding companies, some of which are in bankruptcy and others of which have already been discounted by the public market. The public utility companies are engaged in stock jobbing, but in the sound and important business of distributing light, power, heat and public service. These companies are at this time constituting a problem in American finance. As a group they are currently earning their interest charges. I have already set forth in my earlier speech my attitude toward the problems of these companies.

The outlines of my public utility policy are definitely in the direct line of the public interest, as well as the consumer. Certainly the integrity of the financial obligations represented in this group will be conserved to a greater degree by the adoption of my policy toward public utilities. There has not been so far as I have been able to determine a single responsible criticism of my policy. "What leadership has the President exerted toward the elimination of the insull failure which resulted in the insull failure?"

The indifference of the present administration has permitted the savings of thousands of our citizens to be swallowed up and lost for all time.

Railroads. And now I come to the railroads. Railroad obligations, mostly bonds, amount to 11 billion dollars. They bear interest charges of nearly half a billion dollars a year. Such bonds are held in savings banks, insurance companies, commercial banks and similar institutions. In no year 1931, admittedly a bad year, the railroad system as a whole earned slightly more than its interest charges on this entire group of bonds. The year 1932 has not been so happy, although railroad earnings are beginning to show slight increases. As to the Democratic plan of meeting this problem, not only in the interest of maintaining railroads at a fair degree of efficiency, but what is equally important, the protection of the savings of thousands of our citizens, which are involved in the securities of these railroads, I made it a cardinal point in my railroad plan that the railroads should be freed from certain destructive competition that the Government should undertake for a specified period to see the railroads through the present crisis. Note the difference between this and the program of the administration. Without plan and apparently without thought, they have decided to start two years later, after this I shall be glad to approve the policy, and I shall be glad to make whatever modifications are needed, to insure that the railroads reach the spot it is intended to cover.

And finally I come to farm mortgages. "It comes with poor grace from this administration to lay claim to relief measures that in large part were sponsored by Democratic leaders in Congress."

Highlights of Roosevelt Speech

HERE are some excerpts from Gov. Roosevelt's speech at the Coliseum:

"What leadership has the President exerted toward the elimination of the type of abuse which resulted in the insull failure? The indifference of the present administration has permitted the savings of thousands of our citizens to be swallowed up and lost for all time."

"The workers and farmers of today have heard from their fathers of the old terroristic threats that were put into their pay envelopes just before election. . . . And they are not being scared by these things any more."

"The credit of the State of New York makes its bonds almost the highest grade of investment known to the country."

"One of the most artful and plausible of administration whip-crackers started this campaign of fear on the eve of the Maine election. . . . The people of Maine were not disturbed by these false facts of disaster."

"In my address at Pittsburgh . . . I pointed out that the Hoover administration had been responsible for deficit after deficit; that as one disastrous year succeeded another no attempt was made to arrange the finances of the country so that at least the mounting loss of revenue might not be turned into a deficit for the next year. It is my pledge and promise that this dangerous kind of financing shall be stopped."

"They (Republican leaders) forget that the only appreciable improvement and confidence in the past three months has come not as a result of the insincere and indefinite Republican platform adopted in June, or the agonized note of apology in the utterances of the President and his supporters, but as the result of a growing confidence on the part of the people . . . that on Nov. 8 there is but one thing to be expected, and that is overwhelming election of the Democratic ticket."

"It comes with poor grace from this administration to lay claim to relief measures that in large part were sponsored by Democratic leaders in Congress."

"Every public official from the President of the United States down owes it to himself to use every scrap of influence he can to prevent the frittering away of the revenues exacted from the sorely pressed taxpayers of every city in the United States."

"My job will be to prevent . . . the hard-earned dollars of American investors from being frittered away in foreign fields, encouraged by the sanction of the Federal Government of the United States, and with a profit flowing into the international financiers whose greed is greater than their patriotism."

"I see definite action by the Federal Government—and I stress the word 'action'—to prevent farmers from losing their homes, to provide for them lower interest rates where, as in many cases, such rates are excessive, and to extend the capital payments due under the original mortgage terms."

"The Government should undertake for a specified period to see the railroads through provided they put their own houses in order. . . . Let us make a definite commitment that once the railroad's house is in order the Government can stand firmly behind it. . . . The best that they (the administration) could do was to advance a dole to the railroads month by month as any emergencies might arise, leaving both the railroad and the bond holder uncertain as to whether each dole would not be the last."

"I have discussed this question twice in my campaign. Only today in Springfield I set forth in some detail my proposals with respect to this. . . . I said there was an amplification of my pledge in a radio speech of a month ago."

Farm Mortgages. I seek definite action by the Federal Government—and I stress the word 'action'—to prevent farmers from losing their homes, to provide for them lower interest rates where, as in many cases, such rates are excessive, and to extend the capital payment due under the original mortgage terms."

We have seen too many farmers driven from their lands and from their lands it is time to reverse that process."

These are the eight great credit groups of the country. And this is, in brief, what the Democratic party proposes to do with regard to each. I submit to your fairness your intelligence and your insight the case of the Democratic party with regard to what it means to our credit system. The formality of the field of permanent American finance. I have tried to summarize for you in a few minutes the result of many months of public discussion of the various problems connected with these credit groups."

I fully know that the tasks before me are heavy; some are difficult, but all are possible. The question is not, as one of our statesmen in this country says, whether the situation could be worse; the question is, how can we make it better?

The financial fabric of America as I have said before, a seamless web held together by the infinitely complex loyalties of men. We must protect it against man who would tear it to pieces rather than face defeat. This is every reason to face the future with confidence. Let us bend our minds and will in performing this plain duty because the unshakable temper of the American people is going to place this responsibility upon the Democratic party. That is the lesson of the past few weeks. It is already the answer of the American people. And when Nov. 8 comes, we are not going only to win a great victory, not only going to have a great landslide, but more than that, to turn the state of the Union, we are going to see the only kind of revolution that the American people stand for, the revolution of ballots that will sweep the Democratic party into power."

FIRE DESTROYS JAPANESE TOWN

6000 HOMELESS

Thirteen Hundred Homes Wrecked in Komatsu City of 12,000 About 10 Miles From Tokio.

By the Associated Press. TOKIO, Saturday, Oct. 21.—Thirteen hundred homes were destroyed by fire early today in the town of Komatsu on the coast of the Japan Sea, 160 miles west of Tokio. The town has a population of 12,000.

The conflagration destroyed the fourth of the town, early patches said. The fire was brought under control after troops had dynamite to fight the flames. The estimate of the homes destroyed, but no casualties were reported. The damage is estimated at \$3,000,000 yen (about \$11,000,000).

HITLERITES MAKE SURE OF OLDEST REICHSTAG MEMBERS

Nominate Man 82 to Bar Revision of Woman Communist Party's Attack on Hindenburg

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The National Socialists, the party led by Adolf Hitler, today nominated 82-year-old Gen. Karl Litzmann for the Reichstag to prevent the possibility of the veteran Communist Clara Zetkin winning the oldest Reichstag seat by virtue of seniority.

Gen. Litzmann opened the Prussian Diet as its oldest member. Both of those legislative bodies have named the oldest temporary president at the opening sessions.

Clara Zetkin, who is 75, was the oldest member of the Reichstag in 1928, when she was elected for a third term.

MRS. HOOVER HONORARY MEMBER OF WOMEN'S RELIEF GROUP. Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson invited to the White House.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Herbert Hoover today assumed honorary chairmanship of a women's relief committee. It is the first time that the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken part in the work of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Mrs. Hoover issued a statement on the aims of the new group, "money-raising, not the obtaining of actual distribution of supplies," she said, to deal "primarily with matters of co-ordination of the maintaining of morale."

The next move must come from the British Government. This is a formal invitation to details of the agreement and the next move must come from the British Government. This is a formal invitation to details of the agreement and the next move must come from the British Government.

LAST SURVIVOR OF FAMOUS CINCINNATI BERNER JURY DIES

Participated in Verdict That Led to Riot and Resulting Death of 30 Persons in 1884.

By the Associated Press. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Samuel Edwards, 73 years old, the last survivor of a murder trial jury that by its verdict plunged Cincinnati into riot and bloodshed in March of 1884, died yesterday. He died in a hospital here after years spent alone in a shanty at Miami, O., abandoned by former friends, and dogged by an ill fortune that seemingly sought him wherever he went.

Fifty persons lost their lives in rioting that followed the trial. Shops were looted and the Court-house burned. A Negro, Joseph Palmer, had been sentenced to hang for beating his employer to death. Edwards and his co-jurors convicted William Berner, a white man, only of manslaughter in the same killing, and public indignation broke his bonds.

\$109,651,160 NET ON \$130,417,321 GROSS OF UTILITY

\$105,172,321 of Former Amount Represented Dividends From Subsidiaries of Columbia Gas.

TESTIMONY OF U. S. EXAMINER

Figures Cover Four-Year Period From Nov. 1, 1926, When Ohio Fuel Co. Was Absorbed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The gross income of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation from Nov. 1, 1926, when it absorbed the Ohio Fuel Corporation, to Dec. 31, 1930, was placed at \$130,417,321 yesterday by Examiner Robert J. Ryder of the Federal Trade Commission. Testifying in the commission's investigation of public utilities, Ryder said in a formal report presented at yesterday's hearings, that \$105,172,321 of this gross income was from dividends from more than 40 subsidiary and affiliated companies.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, Ryder said in his report, owns four small gasoline plants in Pittsburgh, Pa., but "its main source of revenue is from dividends received on its investments in operating utility companies."

"It also received the net earnings of several companies, the stocks of which are listed by the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation," he continued.

"The gross income of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation from the date of its merger with Ohio Fuel Corporation, Nov. 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1930, exclusive of undistributed earnings of subsidiaries, totaled \$130,417,321, while expenses for the same period totaled \$26,793,307, or approximately 18 per cent of the gross income, leaving a net income of \$103,624,014."

The peaks in gross and net incomes were reached in 1929, Ryder reported, with \$47,541,069 for the former and \$41,667,392 for the latter.

Ryder placed the corporation's investment in the Ohio Fuel Gas Co. at \$48,752,332, with dividends from that date of its merger with Ohio Fuel Corporation, Nov. 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1930, totaling \$26,793,307, or approximately 18 per cent of the gross income, leaving a net income of \$103,624,014.

Management Corporation. Under questioning by Robert E. Kelly, chief counsel, Ryder testified that the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, organized in 1925 by the Columbia Gas and Electric Co. and merged into the corporation in 1926, had returned in three years a total of \$1,750,000 in dividends to the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation on a capital investment of \$1,215,472.21. It paid, Ryder said, \$125,000 in 1925, \$2,000,000 in 1926 and \$1,500,000 in 1930.

The management Corporation, Ryder testified, was organized to manage Ohio subsidiaries of the Columbia system and received fees from operating companies. He said that when the commission resumed hearings next Tuesday, he would have a separate report to make on the company.

FARMERS HALT BLOCK

Growers in Twin Cities Stop Work For Protest.

By the Associated Press. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.—First break among Minnesota farmers seeking highway prices by halting highways came yesterday. Washington County members of the "holiday" association voted to free themselves from non-paying pledges. Three hundred voters met at Stillwater and voted to picket until after the National Holiday Association election at St. Paul, Oct. 25.

Pickets were on highways only one county of the Twin Cities yesterday. No attempt was made to turn back trucks who made on going through to the market. The answer of the American people. And when Nov. 8 comes, we are not going only to win a great victory, not only going to have a great landslide, but more than that, to turn the state of the Union, we are going to see the only kind of revolution that the American people stand for, the revolution of ballots that will sweep the Democratic party into power."

LAST NIGHT

FIRE DESTROYS JAPANESE TOWN 6000 HOMES

Thirteen Hundred Houses Wrecked in Komatsu City of 12,000 About 10 Miles From Tokio.

TOKIO, Saturday, Oct. 22.—Thirteen hundred houses were destroyed by fire early today in the town of Komatsu on the coast of the Japan Sea, 160 miles west of Tokio. The town has a population of 12,000. The conflagration destroyed three-fourths of the town, early today. The fire was brought under control after troops had dynamite to fight the flames. The estimate of the homes destroyed, but no casualties have been reported. The damage is estimated at \$8,000,000 yen (about \$12,000,000).

HITLERITES MAKE SURE OF OLDEST REICHSTAG MEMBER

Nominate Man 82 to Bar Republic of Women Communist's Attack on Hindenburg

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The National Socialists, the party led by Adolf Hitler, today nominated 82-year-old Gen. Karl Litzmann for the Reichstag to prevent the possibility that the veteran Communist Clara Zetkin would open the next Reichstag by virtue of seniority. Gen. Litzmann opened the Reichstag Diet as its oldest member. Both of those legislative bodies name the oldest member temporary president at the opening session. Clara Zetkin, who is 75, was the oldest member of the Reichstag in its latest session, and delivered the loudest attack on President Hindenburg and the republic government.

MRS. HOOVER HONORARY HEAD OF WOMEN'S RELIEF GROUP

Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson Invited to Be Vice-Chairmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The National Woman's Relief Fund, which has reached an advanced stage in its campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed, today announced that Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson had been invited to be vice-chairmen of the fund. Mrs. Roosevelt was invited to be the honorary chairman of the fund, which is a national organization of the National Woman's Relief Fund. The fund is a national organization of the National Woman's Relief Fund. The fund is a national organization of the National Woman's Relief Fund.

BRITISH PACT WITH ARGENTINA

Agreement in Principle on Commercial and Financial Matters Reached by the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Negotiations for a commercial agreement between Great Britain and Argentina have reached an advanced stage, it was learned today. An agreement in principle has been reached between the two governments. The agreement is a commercial agreement between Great Britain and Argentina. The agreement is a commercial agreement between Great Britain and Argentina. The agreement is a commercial agreement between Great Britain and Argentina.

FARMERS HALT BLOCKADE

Growers in Twin Cities Stop Striking to End Hunger

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.—A first break among Minnesota farmers seeking higher prices by blocking highways came yesterday. Washington County members of the "holyday" association voted to free themselves from non-marketing pledges. Three hundred members met at Sullywater and voted to turn back trucks who used to picket until after the national Holiday Association convention at Sioux City, Oct. 25. They will resume marketing of non-marketing products.

BANK MORATORIUM PROCLAIMED

THE DALLAS, Ore., Oct. 22.—Mayor Fred P. Thompson proclaimed today a banking moratorium until Nov. 1, and the first national bank recently merged with the Citizens National, was closed to give officers time to plan to protect depositors.

\$109,651,160 NET ON \$130,417,321 GROSS OF UTILITY

\$105,172,321 of Former Amount Represented Dividends From Subsidiaries of Columbia Gas.

TESTIMONY OF U. S. EXAMINER

Figures Cover Four-Year Period From Nov. 1, 1926, When Ohio Fuel Co. Was Absorbed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The gross income of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation from Nov. 1, 1926, when it absorbed the Ohio Fuel Corporation, to Dec. 31, 1930, was placed at \$109,651,160 yesterday by Examiner Robert J. Ryder of the Federal Trade Commission. Testifying in the commission's investigation of public utilities, Ryder said in a formal report presented at yesterday's hearings, that \$105,172,321 of this gross income was from dividends from more than 40 subsidiary and affiliated companies.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, Ryder said in his report, owns four small gas companies in Pittsburgh, Pa., but the main source of revenue is from dividends received on its investments in operating utility companies. "It also received the net earnings of several companies, the stocks of which are owned by the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation," he continued.

The gross income of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation from the date of its merger with the Ohio Fuel Corporation, Nov. 1, 1926, to Dec. 31, 1930, exclusive of undistributed earnings of subsidiaries, totaled \$109,651,160, while expenses for the same period totaled \$10,793,307, or approximately 10 per cent of the gross income, leaving a net income of \$109,651,160.

The peaks in gross and net income were reached in 1929, Ryder reported, with \$47,841,069 for the former and \$4,867,293 for the latter.

Ryder placed the corporation's investment in the Ohio Fuel Corporation at \$48,752,931, with dividends from it amounting in 1930 to \$8,124,764; in 1929, \$6,888,888; in 1928, \$12,000,000; and in 1927, \$2,000,000 each.

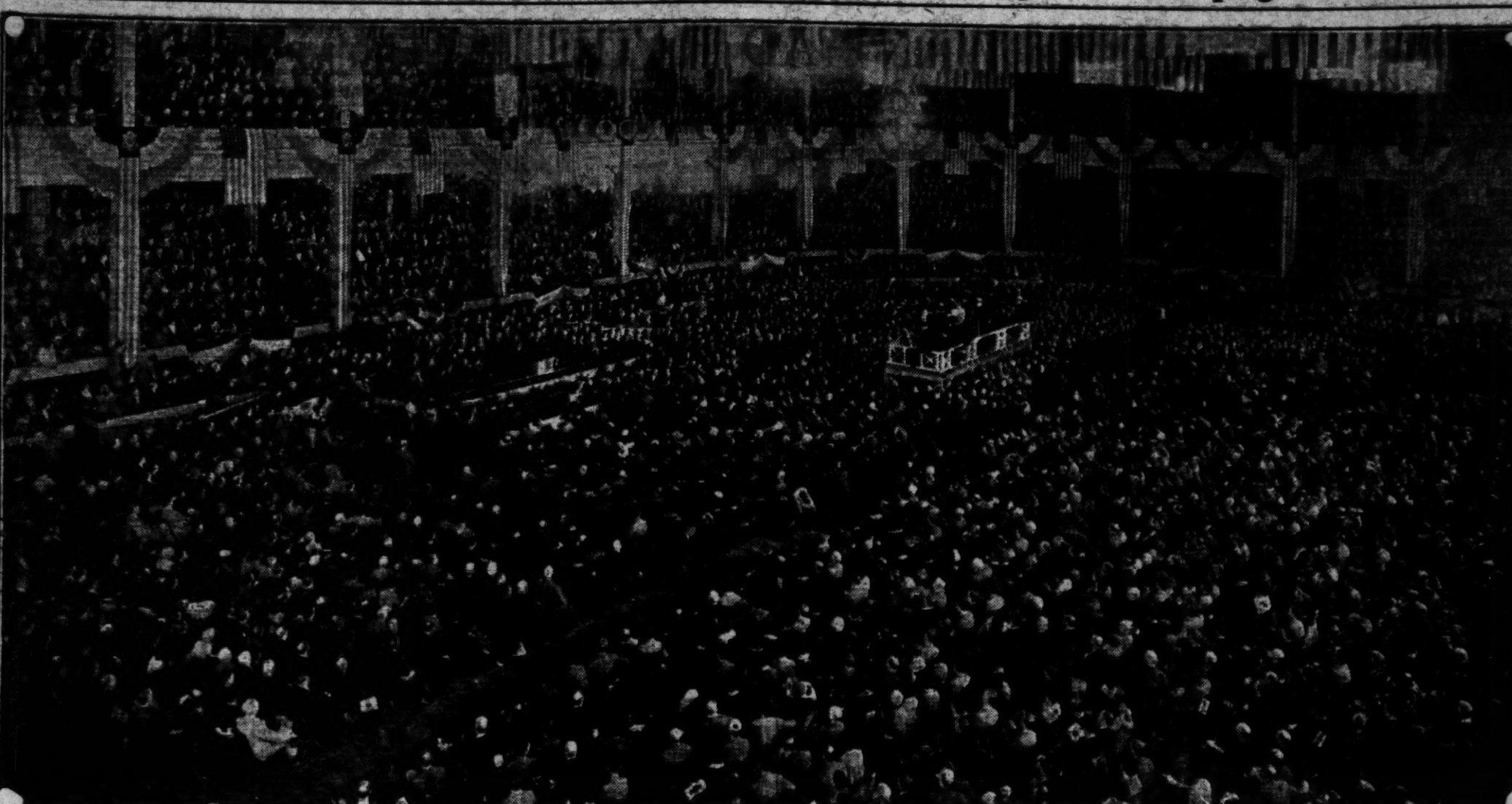
Under questioning by Robert E. Healy, chief counsel, Ryder testified that the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, which was formed in 1926, had returned in three years a total of \$1,750,000 in dividends to the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation. "I think we need have no fear for this election," he said. "I am confident that your State and local Democratic tickets will be successful in the November election, just as I am sure that we are going to have a new administration in Washington."

LAST SURVIVOR OF FAMOUS CINCINNATI BERNER JURY DIES

Participated in Verdict That Led to Riot and Resulting Death of 50 Persons in 1904.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Samuel Edwards, 72 years old, the last survivor of a murder trial jury that by its verdict plunged Cincinnati into riot and bloodshed in March of 1904, died yesterday. He died in a hospital here after years of illness. Edwards, who was a member of the jury that convicted William Miller, a white man, of the murder of a black man, was a member of the jury that convicted William Miller, a white man, of the murder of a black man. He was a member of the jury that convicted William Miller, a white man, of the murder of a black man.

Scene in the St. Louis Coliseum as Franklin D. Roosevelt Spoke on Campaign Issues



'We've Had Great Day,' Roosevelt Says on Leaving Here; Declares Missouri Is Safely Democratic

Only a Few Policemen Bid Him Good-By at Union Station—Train Continues on Way at 2 A. M.

Gov. Roosevelt's special train departed from Union Station at 2 o'clock this morning, two hours and a half after the Democratic presidential candidate had retired, with a strenuous day of campaigning behind him and another ahead. Speeches were scheduled today at Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta, Ga.

Less than a dozen spectators were at his train when he was escorted by a pair of eyes glasses from his pocket, and slowly read the legend on the tablet. The members of his party who followed him, stood silently, hats in hand. At the microphone, that marked the resting place of the Civil War President, James Roosevelt placed a wreath. H. W. Fay, the elderly custodian of the tomb, was introduced to Gov. Roosevelt, and escorted him through the building, pointing out the various things of interest, while Roosevelt listened attentively.

The candidate was not alone. Ahead of him as unfinished work was his Springfield and St. Louis speeches and to these he turned like a newspaper reporter writing for an early deadline. Every few minutes during the early morning there were brisk summations for the corps of economists and political experts who are with him on the train. Constantly came the call, "Another stenographer for Gov. Roosevelt, at once."

At 10 o'clock the train began the leisurely run to the Springfield station, but the activity in the regular did not diminish. Now stenographers hurried forward to the car where they are quartered, and soon the rattle of typewriters announced that the Springfield speech "was on the way."

As the train pulled into the Springfield station a great shout went up from the crowd, several thousand, some of whom had been unable to get into the crowded Arsenal for his speech, while others apparently were unable to spare the time yet still wanted a glimpse of the candidate. Here Judge Henry Horner, Democratic candidate for Governor, and other candidates on the Illinois State there was a crowd of about a thousand, who applauded and cheered as Roosevelt appeared.

The candidate was met at the steps of the Emancipator's tomb by Gov. Emmerson of Illinois, a Republican, who extended his hand to the presidential candidate of the rival party. "Gov. Roosevelt," he said, while cameras clicked and movie cameras ground, "as chief executive of the commonwealth that gave to the nation the great Lincoln, I give you welcome to Illinois."

SAYS MILLS ABUSES FRANKING PRIVILEGE

Democratic Committee Suggests He Is Subject to Penalty of \$1,500,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—John P. Costello, Democratic National Committee chairman for the District of Columbia, last night made public a letter to Postmaster-General Brown saying it was "inconceivable" that "the abuse of the franking privilege" by Secretary of the Treasury Mills had not come "to the attention of the postal authorities."

The candidate's party then went on to the Arsenal, a castle-like armory. Here a capacity crowd had taken every one of the 5000 seats and several thousand additional had overflowed into every available open space. Outside the station at the conclusion of the Coliseum speech. As he left his automobile on deserted Twelfth street he waved to the policeman who had escorted him during the evening and shouted, "Thanks, fellows," then boarded his car.

"We have had a great day," he said to a Post-Dispatch reporter. "The crowds were splendid during the evening and another ahead. Speeches were scheduled today at Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta, Ga. Less than a dozen spectators were at his train when he was escorted by a pair of eyes glasses from his pocket, and slowly read the legend on the tablet. The members of his party who followed him, stood silently, hats in hand. At the microphone, that marked the resting place of the Civil War President, James Roosevelt placed a wreath. H. W. Fay, the elderly custodian of the tomb, was introduced to Gov. Roosevelt, and escorted him through the building, pointing out the various things of interest, while Roosevelt listened attentively."

The train left at 2:30 and sped southward over the flat and fertile farming country of Central Illinois. All along the route farmers stopped their work in the fields to wave as he passed, and at several stations school children in orderly lines shouted greetings as the special passed. At Carlinville, where several hundred crowded around the car, and at Alton, where a crowd estimated at 3500, was massed on the river front, the candidate appeared on the platform to wave and to make a few brief remarks.

The special pulled into East St. Louis at dusk. A crowd that overflowed the railroad yards and spilled out on the streets greeted Roosevelt with a great cheer as he alighted. On the City Hall plaza, a square about the size of a downtown St. Louis block, a crowd was packed densely to greet Roosevelt and hear a brief speech, which he delivered from a brightly lighted platform at the Municipal Building.

"The great question at Democratic headquarters in New York," he began, "is whether New York State or Illinois will give the Democratic party the largest majority in the November election. I do not think there is any question what the outcome will be but I am continuing my trip because I think a candidate owes it to himself as well as to the people to let himself be seen and heard throughout the country, and to become acquainted with the problems of every part of the country."

He recalled that the Nebraska farmers have used corn to pay their school taxes and that corn has been used to stock school house stoves. "Every time that happens," he continued, "coal miners and factory workers suffer. When they lose their jobs they can't buy coal or meat while the distressed conditions of the farmers, in turn, prevents them from buying the products of the factory. And so we have a vicious circle. The economic policies of the present administration have brought about that vicious circle, have brought us to the worst fit we have ever known."

HOOVER DISCUSSING TARIFF ON WAY TO DETROIT FOR SPEECH

Continued From Page One.

world with the fantastic idea that the farmer and worker can reduce his standard of living so as to increase his part of the 7 per cent, by reducing his standards to those of labor which can only buy one-third as much bread and butter. "They say that the decrease in our exports during this crisis has been due to retaliatory measures against our tariff. This can be disposed of in the easiest fashion in the world. Two-thirds of the goods imported into the United States are on the free list and the decrease in our imports has been just exactly in the same percentage on free goods as it has been on dutiable goods. It must be obvious that some force is working in the world which affects free goods just the same as protected goods."

"I also call attention to the fact that since our great measures for recovery have been in free action during the past four months, imports and exports of the United States have increased 15 per cent. "If the stories you are told are true, that our trade has been destroyed, this increase must come as a great disappointment to the Democratic party. The fact is that foreign trade comprises but a small portion of our national activities. It is a valuable portion, but when we consider the wellbeing of American homes and families, the preponderant safeguard to those families lies in maintaining for them the domestic market of the United States."

"The competition from oil and electricity, as well as improved efficiency in the use of coal, had tended, the President said, to prevent the maintenance of the bituminous coal industry on a fair level. "These competitors," he added, "have in my view about exhausted themselves and the natural growth of the country will give to you a greater future."

Tells About Test Case. Meanwhile, there was "bitter and destructive" competition in the coal industry, working to the great hardship of labor. He told of his efforts to bring about "some measure of co-operation in the market place of a test case in the courts had been adverse to the industry, he said, but he hoped to get from Congress some change in the laws that would permit a degree of co-operation.

"We have already extended this privilege to your agriculture and your labor," he said. "The coal industry could have such safeguards as would make it possible to pay a fair wage, earn a reasonable profit and save hundreds of communities from their steady degeneration and impoverishment." He hastened to add that he did not wish to be interpreted as favoring the repeal of the anti-trust laws.

"I am opposed to monopolies," he said. "I am for the maintenance of the fundamentals of the competitive system as the only basis on which progress can be stimulated and maintained." In a further reference to the tariff, the President emphasized the communities from their steady degeneration and impoverishment. He hastened to add that he did not wish to be interpreted as favoring the repeal of the anti-trust laws. "I am opposed to monopolies," he said. "I am for the maintenance of the fundamentals of the competitive system as the only basis on which progress can be stimulated and maintained."

CHANGES IN BRITISH TRADE PACTS BEATEN

House of Commons Sustains Cabinet by Majorities of 168 to 195

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Oct. 22.—The National Government forged ahead yesterday toward ratification of its Ottawa conference trade pact, turning back by safe margins a series of amendments aimed at financial resolutions connected with the agreement.

Laborites and free-trade Liberals renewed their attack on the agreement, but divisions gave the Government majorities ranging from 168 to 195. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, arose, warned the opposition that the Government had no intention of submitting to any attempt at blockading its enabling legislation. In the face of any such attempt, he said, the Government would exercise emergency powers.

Discussion of abrogation of the United Kingdom's trade pact with the Soviet, brought the declaration from Gabriel Price, Laborite, that Prime Minister Bennett of Canada had made the request, and at the same time approved an official deal between the Soviet and the Aluminum Corporation of Canada. Mr. Price said he regarded the Canadian position as anomalous. At the same time he urged a new agreement.

PREDICTS CREATION OF NEW CABINET POST FOR AL SMITH

New York Newspaper Says Roosevelt, if Elected, Will Make Place for Him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The New York World-Tribune, in a copyrighted dispatch from its Washington correspondent, says that "a new Cabinet post to be filled by Alfred E. Smith will be created by Gov. Roosevelt if he is elected President." "It was learned today," says the dispatch, "that the Democratic frontiersman already has discussed with the President the possibility of naming the popular New Yorker, provided he will accept, to an office in which he can utilize his ability in handling Federal financial and reorganizing Government departments. Mr. Smith, under the plan, would be a combination of budgetary officer and Federal co-ordinator."

BINGHAM TALKS HERE TONIGHT

Senator to Answer Roosevelt's Statement on Liquor Question. United States Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, today telegraphed the Republican City Committee that he will answer Gov. Roosevelt's statement on the liquor question, made here last night, in his address to the Connecticut State House, 1401 Arsenal street, tonight. Bingham, who will arrive late today, did not give details of his proposed reply to the Democratic presidential nominee.

TWO MORE WENDEL CLAIMANTS

Mountaineers Told to Visit New York If They Want Hearings. By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Two mountaineers from West Virginia were told yesterday to come to New York if they wished to claim relationship with Miss Ella von E. Wendel, a woman who left a \$400,000 estate.

Surrogate James Foley denied the petition of the mountaineers—James Floyd and William Robert Dew—who have a commission sent to Beckley, W. Va., to hear their evidence. They are 33 and 31 years of age, respectively. Through their counsel, John E. Palmer, they claim to be sons of John Hammond Dew, maternal uncle of the late Miss Wendel. Relatives always have believed Dew was drowned at sea. The mountaineers may be sent to Montgomery County, Va., lived with a family named Linkins and adopted their name.

Hoover's New York Speech. Oct. 21 in Madison Square Garden. By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—President Hoover will deliver a campaign address intended principally for the Eastern seaboard states, it was formally announced last night. Plans called for him to stop in Newark, N. J., on the way up from Washington, and to go directly back to the capital after his address.

In Newark the President probably will have the train and make an impromptu speech in some park. Republican headquarters said it was still uncertain whether the President would speak in Boston, where party leaders have been urging his appearance.

ST. LOUIS CITY

You will realize this when you start the search to rent a room through the Post-Dispatch Room For Rent Columns.

One day's listings: west—included a large room and kitchenette for adults—the price given was low—and you were urged to see it.

Here was another attractive room with three windows for couple or gentleman—a south room in an apartment—telephone number given.

Beautiful second floor front room for one or two young women—the Post-Dispatch ads find such room renters, and in groups.

Another room advertised on the south side, furnished, with kitchen privileges, suited to the use of an elderly lady.

Here was a room for a gentleman, very desirable, in an elegantly furnished home, with no other roomers—and scores of other attractive listings from which to select.

Post-Dispatch Room For Rent ads find such room renters, and in groups.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

South
CLAYTON, 1115—3 rooms, 1 bath, refrigerator, gas, central heat, modern kitchen, large front porch, \$40.00.
DE TONTY, 381—5 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
LAFAYETTE, 307—4 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
RUSSELL, 307—4 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
WILKINSON, 307—4 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
West
AMHERST, 744—3 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
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North
AMHERST, 744—3 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
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AMHERST, 744—3 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.

FLATS FOR RENT

West
BAYVIEW, 515—3 rooms, 1 bath, refrigerator, gas, central heat, modern kitchen, large front porch, \$40.00.
ENRIQUE, 602—3 rooms, 1 bath, refrigerator, gas, central heat, modern kitchen, large front porch, \$40.00.
GRANDVIEW, 307—4 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
HAMILTON, 307—4 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
KINGSTON, 307—4 rooms, modern, refrigerator, central heat, \$40.00.
South
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RESIDENCES FOR RENT

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REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
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FARM LANDS

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS

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HOUSES, FLATS, ETC.

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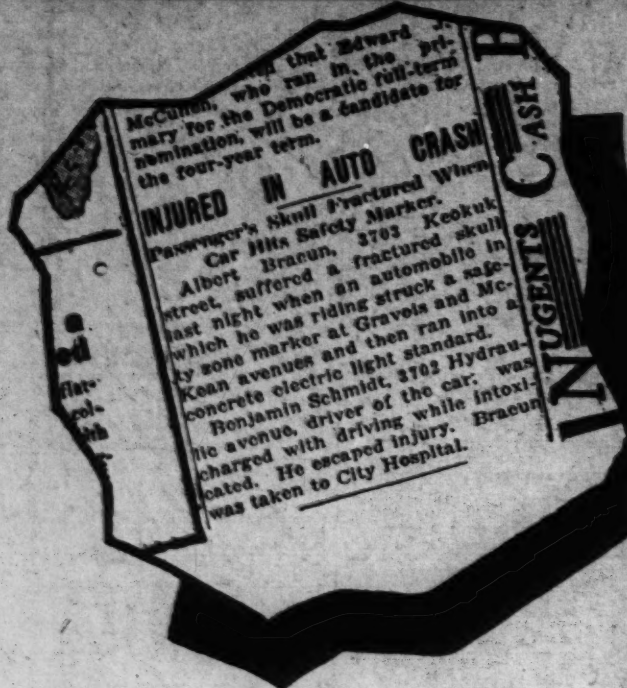
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From the Post-Dispatch, September 7, 1932.

IN PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT AS FOLLOWS

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON
PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, October 7, 1932 \$1,000.00

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Martha Braeun, Beneficiary of Albert Braeun, Deceased

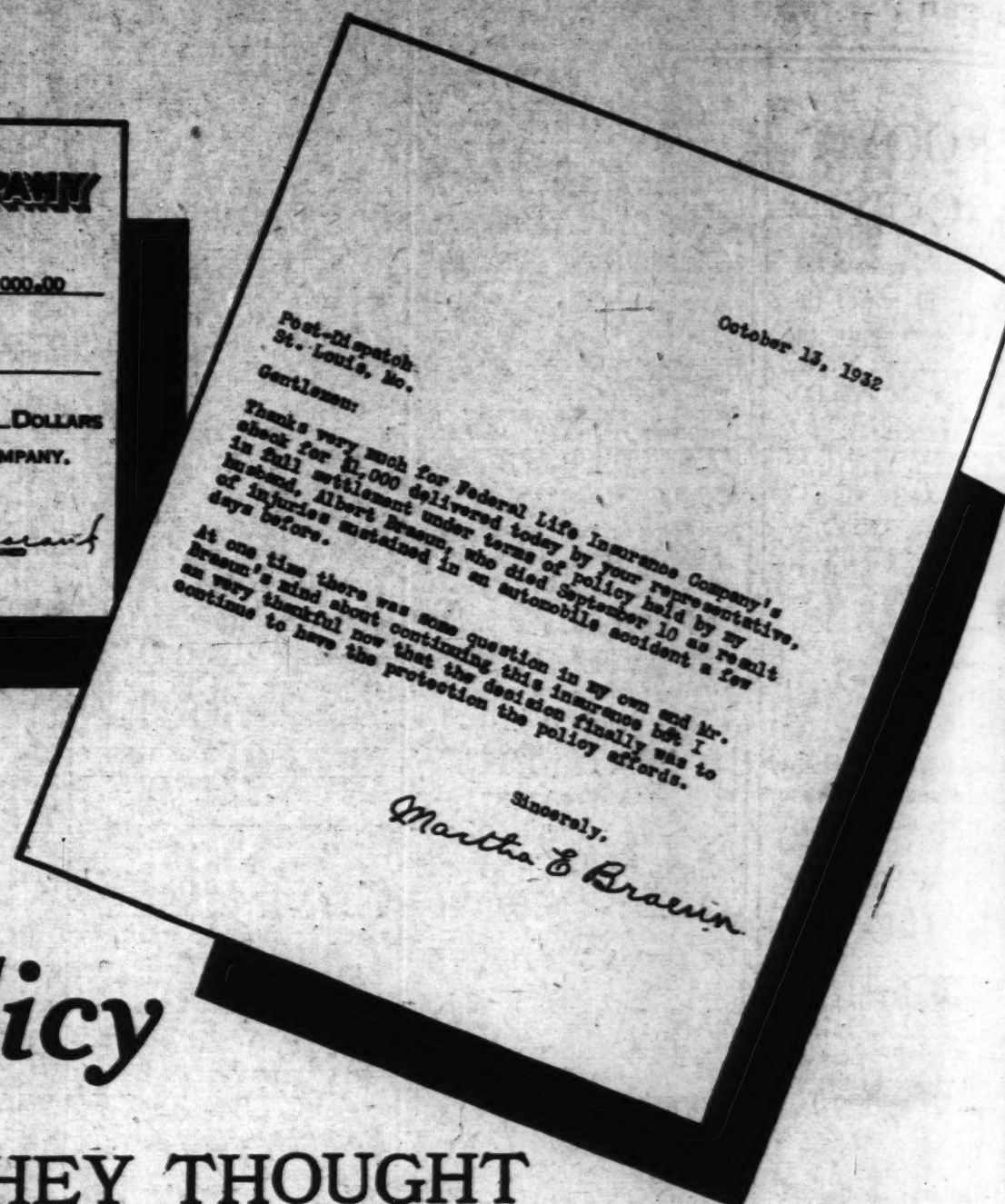
FEDERAL \$1000.00 DOLLARS

TO THE
Lake Shore Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago, Illinois

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. B 45662

VOID IF DETACHED
RETURN IF NOT CORRECT



\$1000.00 paid on POST-DISPATCH policy

... AND ONCE THEY THOUGHT OF DISCONTINUING THIS LOW-COST PROTECTION

Albert Braeun, 3703 Keokuk Street, died September 10, following injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Recently, his widow, Martha E. Braeun, received a check for \$1000.00 as beneficiary of her husband's Post-Dispatch Reader-Service policy. Upon receipt of the check, Mrs. Braeun wrote:

"At one time there was some question in my own and Mr. Braeun's mind about continuing this insurance, but I am very thankful now that the decision was to continue to have the protection the policy affords."

Experience proved that it was wise for the Braeuns to continue their Post-Dispatch Travel-Accident Insurance. Experience proved, too, the wisdom of their decision to provide this low-cost protection in the first place.

You can learn from the experience of others. No one is safe from the hazards of present-day travel. No one can know when an accident will occur. Common-sense will tell you that the uncertainties of this age of speed make protection for family and self imperative.

The Travel and Pedestrian Accident Insurance offered by the Post-Dispatch to its subscribers gives such protection at a small cost. For only 10 cents a month, you receive a policy that pays substantial cash indemnities in the event of loss of life, sight or limb in specified travel accidents. Monthly indemnities and hospital benefits for named disabilities are also provided. Now—before accident occurs—is the time to avail yourself of this broad protection at a small cost.

This Protection For 10 Cents a Month:

\$10,000—If the insured, while riding as a fare-paying passenger, is killed by the wrecking or disablement of any railroad passenger car.

\$5000—If the insured, while riding as a fare-paying passenger, is killed by the wrecking or disablement of any passenger steamship, street railway car, elevated railway car or subway car.

\$1000—If the insured is killed by the wrecking of a taxicab, omnibus or automobile stage in which the insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger.

\$1000—If the insured is killed by the wrecking or disablement of any automobile, truck or horse-drawn vehicle, or by being accidentally thrown from such wrecked or disabled automobile, truck or vehicle, or by being struck or run over while walking or standing in or on public highway by any automobile, or any vehicle propelled by steam, cable, electricity, gasoline, horse or compressed air (providing that insured is not on railroad right of way or working on public highway).

\$500—If the insured is killed by the wrecking or disablement of any taxicab or motorbus in which the insured is riding and operating as a paid driver or conductor, or if the insured is killed by the wrecking or disablement of any street railway car, passenger elevated or subway car in which the insured is riding and operating as a paid conductor or motorman.

\$500—If the insured is killed by the wrecking of any horse-drawn or motor-driven farm machine or implement while such machine or implement is in operation.

Policy also pays from \$25.00 to \$100.00 per month for periods of from four to six months for total disability received in accordance with the terms of the policy. It provides for hospital benefits for specified disabilities, in addition to the monthly indemnity, for a period as long as two months.

AND OTHER INDEMNITIES COVERING LOSS OF
LIFE, LIMB AND TIME

NO AGE LIMITS

(Full named indemnities apply between ages 15 and 60. One-half named indemnities apply under age 15 and over age 60.)

NO PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

IN PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT AS FOLLOWS

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON
PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, October 20, 1932 \$1,000.00

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Martha Braeun, Beneficiary of Albert J. Braeun, Deceased

FEDERAL \$1000.00 DOLLARS

TO THE
Lake Shore Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago, Illinois

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. B 45472

VOID IF DETACHED
RETURN IF NOT CORRECT

Two Other DEATH CLAIMS Recently Paid on Policies Issued
through the

POST-DISPATCH

Mail or bring this application blank to the Reader-
Service Insurance Bureau, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Application Blank for Reader-Service Travel-Accident Insurance Policy

In consideration of there being issued to me a Eureka Travel and Pedestrian Accident Insurance Policy, written by the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago for Post-Dispatch subscribers, I hereby agree to subscribe to (or renew my subscription to) the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (daily issues only).

I agree to pay the carrier or dealer who delivers my paper the premium of 10 cents per month. In addition to the regular subscription price of 50 cents per month.

I understand that the policy to be issued under this agreement will remain in effect as long as I continue to pay the regular monthly subscription price and monthly premium, and that should payments either for the subscription price or monthly premium fail to be made, the policy will not be renewed for the months following such failure to pay.

I understand that all subscriptions are subject to acceptance or rejection at the option of the Post-Dispatch.

Where there is no carrier or dealer delivery of the Post-Dispatch and copies must be delivered by mail, subscribers should remit \$2-\$3 for the first year's premium on the policy, plus the regular yearly mail subscription price of \$5.

Name in Full..... Age.....
Street Address..... Date and Year of Birth.....
City..... State.....

Beneficiary's Name in Full.....
(Only one beneficiary may be named. Otherwise indemnities in case of death in accordance with the terms of the policy will be paid to the estate of the insured.)

Beneficiary's Address..... Are you crippled, blind, deaf or otherwise incapacitated by such an extent that you cannot travel safely in public?.....
Relationship of Beneficiary..... If so, state nature of incapacity.....

Is this a new or renewal subscription?..... If so, state nature of incapacity.....

NOTICE:—Not more than one policy will be issued to any one person, but members of a subscriber's family may obtain additional policies upon payment of \$1.00 per year for each additional policy.

Illinois 0 0 0
Michigan 13 7 12

Stock Market Closing Prices Complete Sales

TABLES IN PAGES 3 AND 4, THIS SECTION

PAGES 1-4B

WASHINGTON

YALE OF 73 AND
88 YARDS GIVE
ARMY VICTORY
OVER YALE TEAM

THE LINEUPS

YALE Position ARMY
Parker..... Quarterback
Vidal..... Running back
Buckler..... Fullback
MacWilliam..... Halfback
O'Connell..... Linebacker
Bryant..... Tackle
Henderson..... Guard
Henderson..... End
Henderson..... Kicker

YALE BOWL, NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Led by two brilliant young ball carriers, "Pick" Parker and Jack Buckler, Army smashed a stubborn but weak Yale team, 20 to 0, in their annual battle today before a crowd of 40,000 at the big bowl. Vidal raced 13 yards with a punt and Buckler 43 yards in the second period.

FIRST PERIOD

Yale lost a brilliant chance early in the first quarter as Bud Parker's punt carried and rolled 62 yards to Army's 15-yard line and red Ken Fields to punt back part of midfield. Parker missed a fourth tackle for five and Bob Barker ripped the line for seven. Parker failed and the Yale punt ended as Parker was forced to kick over the Army goal from a 25-yard line. Roy Evans, alert Army center, held down one of Parker's passes and the Cadets could not advance. Parker's kick out of trouble carried him to his 48-yard marker. Again the Yale line, with two new ends, Johnny Overall and Bob O'Connell, playing magnificently, held Army's plunging offense.

"Pick" Vidal, who almost beat his last week, took MacWilliam's line at quarterback for Army and two drives that smashed at the Yale goal as the first period ended. He took a pass from the Yale 15-yard line, but the Yale line for down at the 11-yard mark. Vidal then raced Parker's kick back 30 yards from midfield and had blasted to the Yale 18-yard line as the period ended.

SECOND PERIOD

After Yale had made its third brilliant defensive stand to take the ball on its 15-yard line, Vidal broke away after an exchange of punts to race 73 yards over the side lines in a dazzling burst to Army's first touchdown. Barker's Brounhouse promptly came to the cadet backfield and dropped the extra point to give Army a 7-to-0 lead.

No sooner had Army shifted its necked than Jack Buckler, substituting for Fields at left half, broke through Yale's left end and raced 68 yards for another breathtaking touchdown. Buckler immediately kicked the point and Army led, 14 to 0. Content to kick and keep Yale on the defensive, Buckler lofted a long punt outside on the 11-yard line to Parker. Parker kicked to his own 40 and Buckler promptly passed to Tom Johnson. Other substitute back, on the Yale half, led with Army leading 14 to 0 before the Cadet offensive could wobble again into action.

Still a tremendous problem to the Yale, Vidal, starting the second half in quarter, grabbed a ball that hurried out of MacWilliam's arms as the Yale fullback sub raced across his own 40-yard line and ran 14 yards to the 11-yard mark. But again Yale held, tossing Army back to take the ball on downs on the 15-yard line. A beautiful pass, Lanister to O'Connell, carried 14 yards to Army's 31-yard line, but both teams went back to a kick-off.

Football

Principals

Country

Maplewood

Kirkwood

Kansas

Oklahoma

Nebraska

Kansas

Purdue

Northwestern

Indiana

Chicago

Minnesota

Iowa

Navy

Princeton

Syracuse

Penn.

Mississippi

Alabama

Georgia

Vanderbilt

MICHIGAN

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IN THE

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Illinois 0 0 0 0 0 Ohio State ... 0 0 0 0 0 Army 0 14 0 6 20 Dartmouth ... 0 0 7 0 7 Carnegie T. ... 0 0 0 0 0
Michigan 13 7 12 0 32 Pittsburgh ... 0 0 0 0 0 Yale 0 0 0 0 0 Harvard 0 3 7 0 10 Notre Dame .. 7 21 7 7 42

Stock Market

Closing Prices
Complete Sales

TABLES IN PAGES 3 AND 4, THIS SECTION

SPORTS

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1932.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

WASHINGTON BEARS DEFEAT GRINNELL IN VALLEY GAME, 14-7

RUNS OF 73 AND 68 YARDS GIVE ARMY VICTORY OVER YALE TEAM

THE LINEUPS

Yale: ...
Army: ...

Yale Bowl, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 22.—Led by two brilliant young ball carriers, "Pick" Hal and Jack Buckler, Army defeated a stubborn but weak Yale team, 14 to 7, in their annual battle today before a crowd of 40,000 at the big bowl. Yale scored 13 points with a punt and Buckler 43 yards on a scrimmage play for two Army touchdowns in the second period.

FIRST PERIOD.
Yale lost a brilliant chance early in the first quarter as Bud Fick's punt carried and rolled 43 yards to Army's 15-yard line and Ken Fields to punt back over of midfield. Parker slashed and tackled for five and Bob O'Connell ripped the line for seven. Passes failed and the Yale line ended as Parker was forced back over the Army goal from the 22-yard line.

Ray Evans, alert Army center, held down one of Parker's passes and downed Yale as started another. Parker's pass was intercepted by a Yale line and the Cadets could not pierce a stubborn Ell line and had to punt to the Yale 15-yard line. The Yale line, with two new ends, Johnny Overall and Bob O'Connell, played magnificently, held the line and prevented any further progress.

"Pick" Vidal, who almost lost the last week, took MacWilliams' line at quarterback for Army and led two drives that smashed at the Yale line. The first drive ended in a fumble. He took a pass from Fick at midfield and ran to the 15-yard line, but the Yale line, with two new ends, Johnny Overall and Bob O'Connell, played magnificently, held the line and prevented any further progress.

SECOND PERIOD.
After Yale had made its third half defensive stand to limit its own 15-yard line, Army broke away after an exchange of punts to race 73 yards to the side lines in a dazzling dash to Army's first touchdown. Harley Brounhouse promptly came to the cadet backfield and dropped the extra point to give Army a 14-0 lead.

No sooner had Army shifted its backfield than Jack Buckler, substituting for Fick at left half, broke through Yale's left end and ran 68 yards for another breathtaking touchdown. Buckler immediately kicked the point and Army led 14 to 0.

Content to kick and keep Yale's defensive backfield off the field, Army punt outside on the Ell line and the line that almost led to a touchdown. Parker kicked to his own 40 and Buckler promptly passed to Tom Johnson, another substitute back, on the Ell line. The half ended with Army leading 14 to 0 before the Cadet offense could wheel again into action.

Still a tremendous problem to the Yale line, starting the second half in the quarter, grabbed a ball that came out of the Yale fullback sub and ran across his own 40-yard line and ran 73 yards to the Ell 12-yard mark. Army's Yale half, tossing Army's line to take the ball on downs on the 12-yard line. A beautiful pass, launched by O'Connell, carried 73 yards to Army's 42-yard line, but both teams went back to a scrimmage.

Football Scores

LOCAL.
10.20.30.40. T.
Principia A. 6 6 0 0 12
Country Day 0 0 0 0 0

Maplewood ... 0 0 0 0 0
Kirkwood ... 0 7 0 7 14

Kans. Aggies 0 13 0 0 13
Oklahoma ... 7 0 0 13 20

Nebraska ... 14 0 0 6 20
Kansas ... 0 6 0 0 6

Purdue ... 0 0 7 0 7
Northwestern 0 0 7 0 7

Indiana ... 0 0 7 0 7
Chicago ... 7 6 0 0 13

Minnesota ... 0 7 0 14 21
Iowa ... 0 0 0 6 6

Navy ... 0 0 0 0 0
Princeton ... 0 0 0 0 0

Syracuse ... 12 0 0 0 12
Penn. State ... 0 6 0 0 6

Mississippi ... 0 0 7 6 13
Alabama ... 0 0 16 6 24

Georgia ... 0 0 0 0 0
Vanderbilt ... 0 0 6 6

MICHIGAN GETS 5 TOUCHDOWNS IN THIRD VICTORY

THE LINEUPS

ILLINOIS: ...
MICHIGAN: ...

CARD OF 77 WINS IN LAWYERS' GOLF PLAY

Donald O. Cramer won a golf tournament for members of the St. Louis and the St. Louis County Bar Associations yesterday at the Belleview Country Club.

Cramer turned in a card of 77 for the 18 holes of medal play. John Toben and Marion Smith were tied for second, with 80, followed by Earl Painter, Edwin Rader and William C. Connett, with 82. Cramer also won the putting prize, with 31 putts.

Judge William T. Kilgore, who shot a 25, was low in the net score with 64.

Forty-seven entrants participated.

ALTON ELEVEN WINS FROM EDWARDSVILLE

Long runs by Schuessler, Alton halfback, gave the Hilltoppers a 19 to 6 victory over Edwardsville in a Southwestern Conference game played at Alton last night.

Two of Schuessler's runs were good for 50 yards and the other for 60.

Beaumont Eleven Holds Roosevelt to 0 to 0 Tie for Three Periods

By Harold Tuthill.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS STADIUM, Oct. 22.—Roosevelt, picked to be one of the contenders for the City High School League football championship, met Beaumont in the second game of the double-header here this afternoon.

The attendance was 5000.

Rafalowski kicked off for Roosevelt over the goal line. Nickle punted out to mid-field and Roosevelt started a march that was at the five-yard line, where the Rough Riders lost the ball on downs. Nickle kicked out to the 33-yard line. Roosevelt made it first down on the 10-yard line. Roosevelt again was stopped, this time at the one-yard line. Nickle kicked out to his 29-yard line.

Klopper passed to Watts, who dropped the ball over the goal line, giving Beaumont the ball on its 20-yard line. Beaumont fumbled, Roosevelt recovering on the 19-yard line. Roosevelt made four yards as the quarter ended. Score: Roosevelt 0, Beaumont 0.

SECOND QUARTER.
Roosevelt lost the ball on downs on the 12-yard line. Nickle punted to mid-field. On the second play, Klopper ran around left end for 32 yards and first down on Beaumont's 15-yard line. Beaumont for the third time held within the 20-yard zone. Roosevelt losing the ball on the 18-yard line.

Londe received Nickle's punt and was downed in his tracks on the Roosevelt 46-yard line. Two Roosevelt dashes gained no yards, but Klopper plowed through to the Beaumont 35-yard line. Londe made it first down on the 23-yard line.

Klopper fumbled and Watts recovered for Roosevelt for first down on the 12-yard mark. The Beaumont defense stiffened for the fourth time to stop Roosevelt at the seven-yard line.

Nickle punted out to Roosevelt's 43-yard line. Klopper passed to Elcheberg for first down on Beaumont's 40-yard line. The ball was put in play with no gain as the half ended.

Score: Roosevelt 0, Beaumont 0.

THIRD QUARTER.
Klopper kicked off to Minges, who returned 15 yards to his 49-yard line. Beaumont failed to gain and Nickle punted out at the Roosevelt 24-yard line. Klopper fumbled, Beaumont covering the fumble.

Beaumont made first down but lost the ball on a fumble on the 35-yard line. Klopper ran around left end to the Beaumont 48-yard line.

A 15-yard penalty for unnecessary roughness gave Roosevelt the ball on Beaumont's 25-yard line, which was nullified by a 15-yard penalty against the Rough Riders for holding.

Londe fumbled, Canavan recovering for Beaumont on the 40-yard line. Beaumont lost ground and Nickle punted out at the Roosevelt 33-yard line. Roosevelt made eight yards in three rushes and Jovans punted to Minges at the Beaumont 19-yard mark.

FOURTH QUARTER.
Klopper kicked off to Minges, who returned 15 yards to his 49-yard line. Beaumont failed to gain and Nickle punted out at the Roosevelt 24-yard line. Klopper fumbled, Beaumont covering the fumble.

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Ross Is Victor Over Battalino In 10 Rounds

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Barney Ross, 22-year-old Chicago lightweight, has demonstrated that he is just about ripe for a shot at Tony Cannonier's championship title, by a decisive, workmanlike victory over granite-faced Bat Mattalino.

Ross, with less than 40 professional bouts under his belt, gave his demonstration last night to the Chicago Stadium, and earned the unanimous decision of the referee, Tommy Thomas, and the two judges. After 10 rounds of courageous battling, The Chicago Jewish youngster proved himself a far superior boxer, as expected, and even outlasted the iron man from Hartford, Conn., at his favorite style—body punching.

MISSOURI HOLDS IOWA STATE TO SCORELESS TIE

By the Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 22.—The Iowa State Cyclones and the University of Missouri Tigers played to a scoreless tie in a Big Six conference football game here today.

After playing on a fairly even terms in the first half, the Tigers staged two powerful drives in the third and fourth periods, missing touchdowns by 8 and 7 yards.

The Tigers made little headway in the last play in the Big Six race. Neither has scored a conference victory.

FIRST QUARTER.
Don Greff's short kickoff was recovered by Martin on the Missouri 43-yard line, after the ball had struck a Missouri player. Orht took the first down on the 43-yard line. The Cyclones made a touchdown after a penalty had given the Iowa five yards.

A long Iowa pass failed to connect and Missouri put the ball in play on its own 20-yard line.

Iowa State was penalized five yards for offside and Houston gained 16 for Missouri on a reverse through left tackle.

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Iowa State was penalized five yards for offside and Houston gained 16 for Missouri on a reverse through left tackle.

Today's Racing Results

At Sportsman's Park.
FIRST RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
SECOND RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
THIRD RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
SEVENTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
EIGHTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
NINTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
TENTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...

CAPTAIN MILLER RUNS 47 YARDS TO SCORE IN EARLY MINUTES OF PLAY

By J. Roy Stockton.

FRANCIS FIELD, Oct. 22.—The Washington University Bears defeated Grinnell College this afternoon in a Missouri Valley conference football game.

The score was 14 to 7.

About 3000 persons attended.

Pete Welsh of Drake was the referee with H. V. Millard, Illinois Wesleyan, umpire, and C. A. Muhl, Illinois, linesman.

Bears Score Early.
Captain Harvey Miller put his Bears out in front by running 47 yards for a touchdown after about eight minutes of the first quarter. Grinnell kicked off to Miller, who returned to his 40-yard line, but the Bears were unable to gain and when the Pioneers found it difficult to advance, the contest developed into a punting duel.

With the ball on the Pioneers' 47-yard line, Miller on a spinner play out between his left guard and tackle and with excellent support from his interference, ran for a touchdown. Harvey Smith placed the extra point.

Washington's plays were clicking better than any previous game this year, and after an exchange of punts following the kick-off the Bears drove from their 14-yard line to Grinnell's 40-yard line before losing the ball on downs to the Pioneers.

Brown started the drive with a six-yard advance and Miller ran it first down. Koerner then ran through the left side of his line to Grinnell's 47-yard line, where Ulrich, tackling him, was injured when thrown against a concrete base of a jumping standard in the jumping pit near the boundary line. Miller made first down on the 31-yard line, but after Koerner advanced a couple of yards on line plays, he was thrown for a loss on an attempted pass and the quarter ended with the ball going to Grinnell on its 40-yard line and the Bears' incomplete pass over the goal line spoiled the threat.

HELLER'S PASS FAILS AND OHIO STATE TIES PITT

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—Battling up and down the gridiron, Pitt and Ohio State fought a scoreless tie before a crowd of 25,000 today. The Panthers generated day into day territory in the games waning moment, but Heller's incomplete pass over the goal line spoiled the threat.

VETERANS DEPART FOR CONTEST AT MEMPHIS
A party of 10 players, trainer and Manager Bud Yates of the Veterans, pro-football team coached by Garland Grange, departed today to play the Memphis Tigers at Memphis, Tenn., tomorrow. The squad included three new players—Chuck Braidwood and Joe Norriss, ends; and Bernie Leahy, halfback from Notre Dame.

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Today's Racing Results

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FIRST RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
SECOND RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
THIRD RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
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Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
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Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
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Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
NINTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
TENTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...

Today's Racing Results

At Laurel.
FIRST RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
SECOND RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
THIRD RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
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Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
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Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
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Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6.00
Brighter (D. Smith) ... 10.75
Time, 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1. ... 1:14.1.
...
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CAPTAIN MILLER RUNS 47 YARDS TO SCORE IN EARLY MINUTES OF PLAY

FRANCIS FIELD, Oct. 22.—The Washington University Bears defeated Grinnell College this afternoon in a Missouri Valley conference football game.

The score was 14 to 7.

About 3000 persons attended.

Pete Welsh of Drake was the referee with H. V. Millard, Illinois Wesleyan, umpire, and C. A. Muhl, Illinois, linesman.

Bears Score Early.
Captain Harvey Miller put his Bears out in front by running 47 yards for a touchdown after about eight minutes of the first quarter. Grinnell kicked off to Miller, who returned to his 40-yard line, but the Bears were unable to gain and when the Pioneers found it difficult to advance, the contest developed into a punting duel.

With the ball on the Pioneers' 47-yard line, Miller on a spinner play out between his left guard and tackle and with excellent support from his interference, ran for a touchdown. Harvey Smith placed the extra point.

Washington's plays were clicking better than any previous game this year, and after an exchange of punts following the kick-off the Bears drove from their 14-yard line to Grinnell's 40-yard line before losing the ball on downs to the Pioneers.

Brown started the drive with a six-yard advance and Miller ran it first down. Koerner then ran through the left side of his line to Grinnell's 47-yard line, where Ulrich, tackling him, was injured when thrown against a concrete base of a jumping standard in the jumping pit near the boundary line. Miller made first down on the 31-yard line, but after Koerner advanced a couple of yards on line plays, he was thrown for a loss on an attempted pass and the quarter ended with the ball going to Grinnell on its 40-yard line and the Bears' incomplete pass over the goal line spoiled the threat.

HELLER'S PASS FAILS AND OHIO STATE TIES PITT

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—Battling up and down the gridiron, Pitt and Ohio State fought a scoreless tie before a crowd of 25,000 today. The Panthers generated day into day territory in the games waning moment, but Heller's incomplete pass over the goal line spoiled the threat.

VETERANS DEPART FOR CONTEST AT MEMPHIS
A party of 10 players, trainer and Manager Bud Yates of the Veterans, pro-football team coached by Garland Grange, departed today to play the Memphis Tigers at Memphis, Tenn., tomorrow. The squad included three new players—Chuck Braidwood and Joe Norriss, ends; and Bernie Leahy, halfback from Notre Dame.

Today's Racing Results

At Latonia.
FIRST RACE—Six furlongs (chute):
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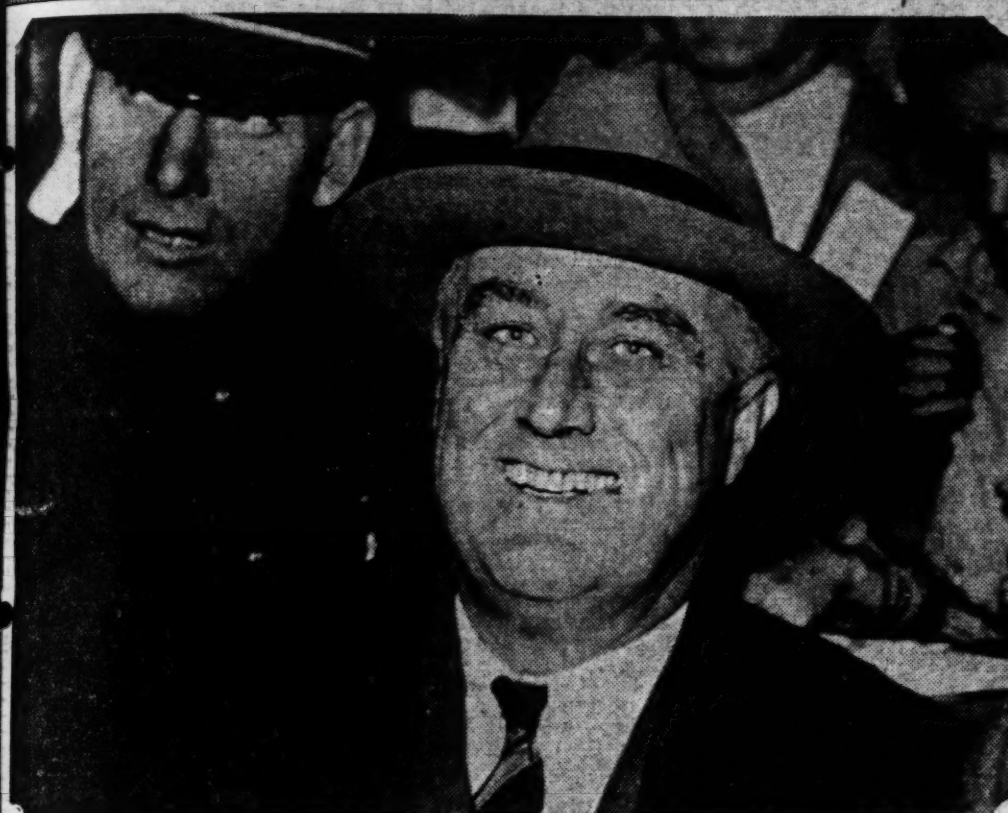
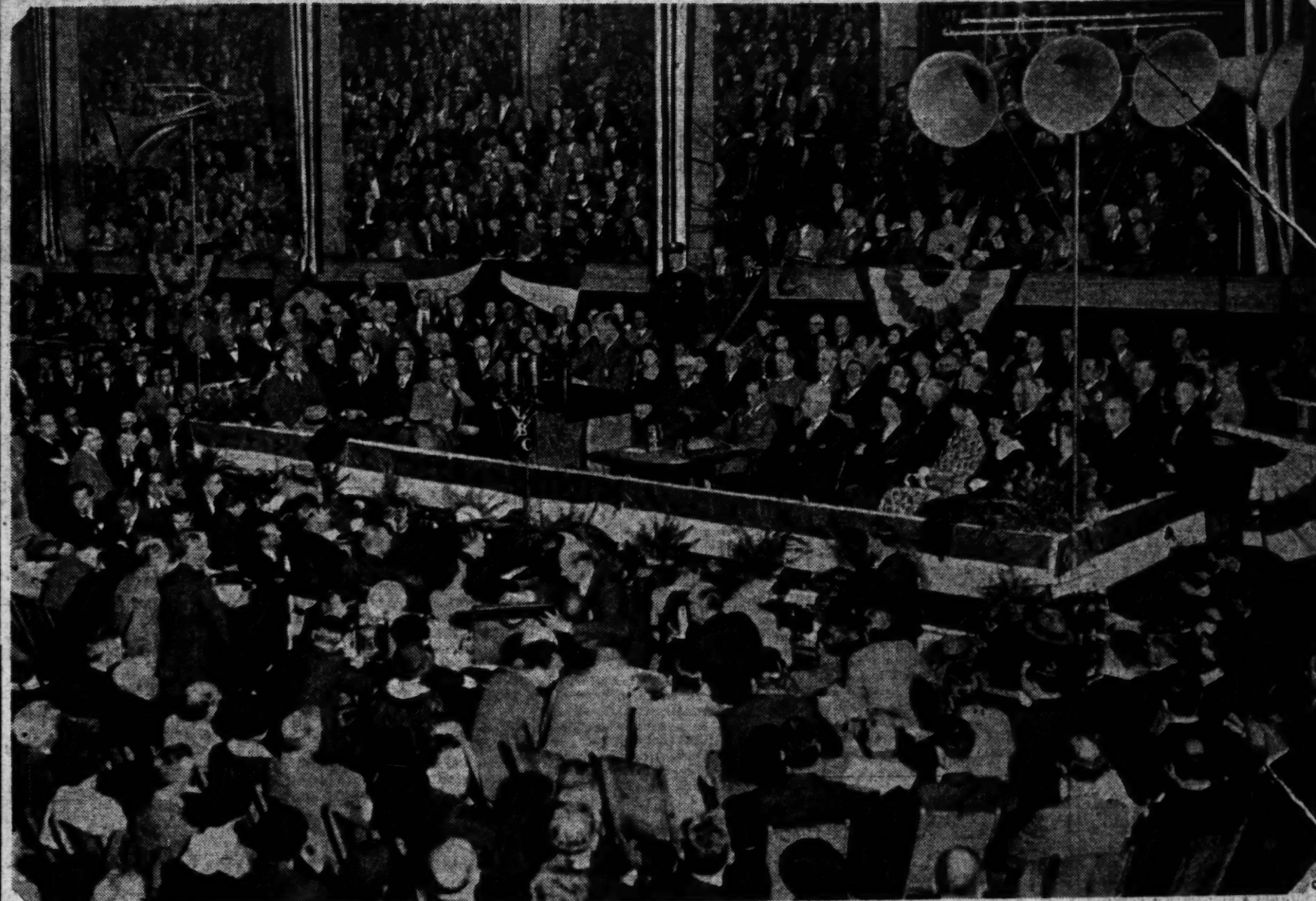
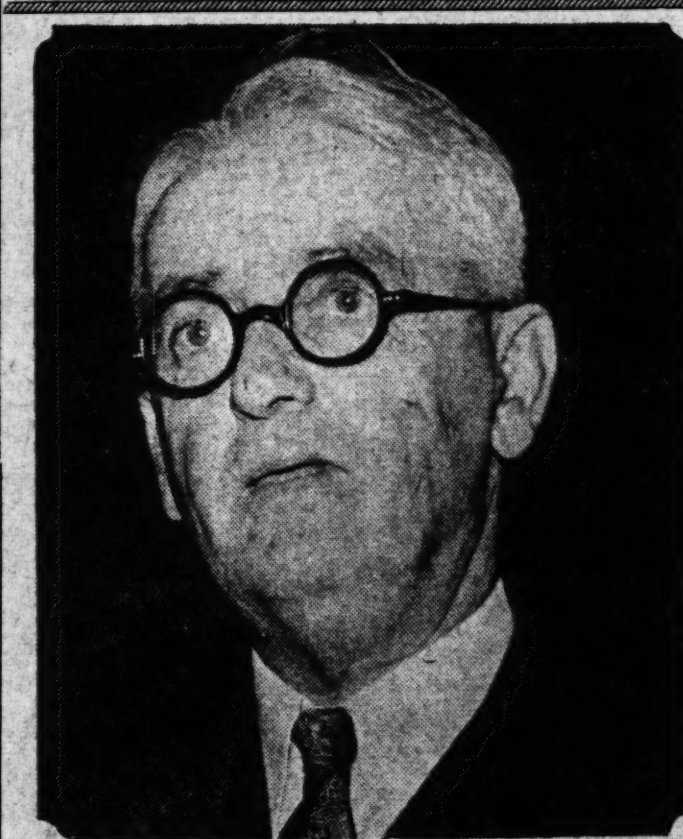
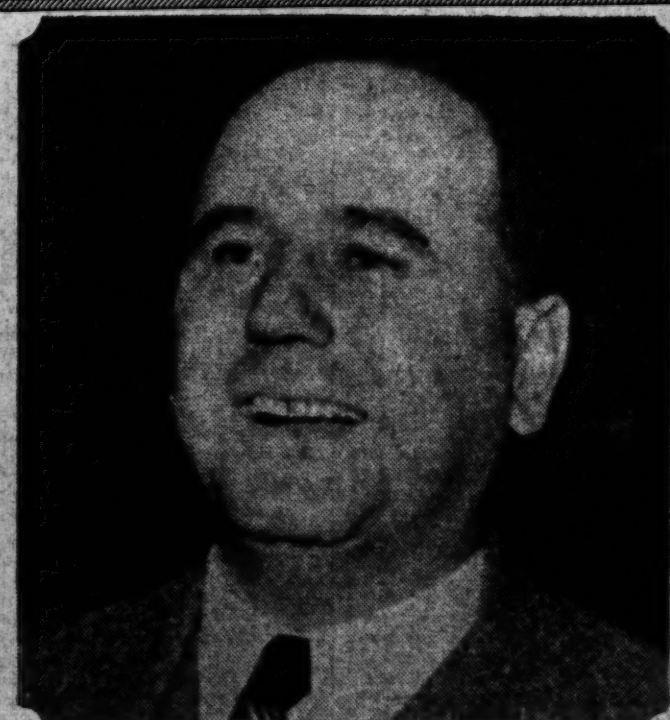
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Today's Racing Results

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Nose Play (W. Shaw) ... 6

PART THREE.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's Visit to St. Louis

The happy smile of the Democratic candidate for President when he saw the warmth of his welcome in East St. Louis.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.Scene on the platform in the Coliseum as Mr. Roosevelt delivered his address to an overflowing house.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.Mr. Roosevelt speaking to East St. Louisans on the lawn of the City Hall.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.At Right—Judge Guy B. Park, Democratic candidate for Governor, in the Coliseum.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.Below: As happy as any of them—Bennett Champ Clark, Democratic candidate for Senator, laughing at one of Mr. Roosevelt's sallies.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.A snapshot of Mr. Roosevelt, seated in automobile in front of the Coronado as he was about to depart for the Coliseum, responding to an unexpected greeting from a bystander.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.How those in the Coliseum saw Mr. Roosevelt during the course of his speech.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.A glimpse of the crowd in East St. Louis which surrounded Mr. Roosevelt in his automobile.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.JOHNSON TO TAKE
STUMP FOR ROOSEVELTCalifornia Senator to Speak in
San Francisco Next
Friday.By the Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—
Senator Hiram W. Johnson of Cal-
ifornia, Republican Independent
will speak in support of Gov.
Franklin D. Roosevelt for Pres-
ident at a mass meeting here next
Friday, it was announced today by
Maurice E. Harrison, chairman of
the Democratic State Committee.The announcement said the
meeting would be held under aus-
pices of the Progressive Republi-
can Roosevelt League of California.
Johnson could not be reached for
a statement.Last week, in reply to a request
from Southern California newspa-
per editors that he issue a state-
ment in support of Republican
State and National tickets, John-
son said: "I cannot and will not
support Mr. Hoover."During Gov. Roosevelt's recent
campaign visit to California, he
praised the record of the Califor-
nia Senator. Johnson, in return,
praised what he called Roosevelt's
progressive policies.The Progressive Republican
Roosevelt League of California, the
announcement from Democratic
headquarters said, was "composed
of prominent residents of Northern
and Central California counties
who have been actively identified
with Progressive Republican ac-
tivities in this State for many
years."OLD HIPPODROME THEATER
IS VIRTUALLY DEMOLISHEDBuilding Erected in 1911 Being
Wrecked to Clear Way for Mar-
ket Street Widening.Demolition of the old Hip-
podrome Theater, 17 South Sixth
street, has been virtually com-
pleted in preparation for the Mar-
ket street widening. Only small por-
tions of the front wall and the
stage boxes were left standing this
morning. Much of the structure
was taken down by blasting and
pulling yesterday and last night,
the work was begun several weeks
ago.The theater, considered a large
and fine one at the time, was
erected for Frank Talbot in 1911
at a cost of \$175,000. It operated
until about 1916, drawing large
crowds for some time. It was
charged in litigation later that
competitors hired men and boys to
sit in the audience and scratch,
causing patrons to think the place
was unclean. In recent years the
partly dismantled theater had been
boarded up because hobos had
been drinking, sleeping and build-
ing fires there.The city needed only a triang-
ular portion of the lot for a cut-
off between Market and Walnut
streets, but owners of the land are
paying \$2400 and the city \$2600 for
removal of the heavy reinforced
concrete structure.SHANTUNG CHAIRMAN RESIGNS.
CIVIL WAR LIKELY TO GO ONRetired Official Opens Artillery At-
tack on Chiefo Leader;
Rejects Mediation.By the Associated Press.
CHEFOO, China, Oct. 22.—Pros-
pects for the termination of the
civil war in Shantung receded today
when Gen. Han Fu-chu, provincial
chairman, announced his resig-
nation. He has been opposing Gen.
Li Chen-nien, the Chiefo War
Lord. Announcement of the resig-
nation was followed by a strong ar-
tillery attack by Gen. Han on Lai-
chow where Liu is entrenched with
a few thousand followers.The resignation is taken to mean
that Han refuses to accept medi-
ation attempted by the Nanking
Government, a mediation which he
asserted would leave him a "mere
figure head." Instead he appears
determined to drive Liu out of
Shantung.AGAIN SENTENCED TO DEATH
Maryland Negro Fails in Plea for
Third Trial.By the Associated Press.
TOWSON, Md., Oct. 22.—Euel
Lee, Negro farmhand twice con-
victed of murder of Green K.
Davis, Worcester County (Md.)
farmer, was sentenced today to be
hanged. The sentence was pro-
nounced by Chief Judge T. Scott
Offutt, after announcing the mo-
tion for a third trial had been de-
nied. This was the second time
Lee has received the death sen-
tence. International Labor De-
fense officers have announced an
appeal will be taken. The organ-
ization conducted Lee's defense.Lee also is under indictment for
murdering Davis' wife and two
daughters, but was tried only for
the murder of Davis.Mrs. Anna Juenst, 90, Dies.
Mrs. Anna Mary Juenst, 90
years old, died yesterday at a home
for the aged at 5048 Page bou-
levard. She was the widow of Hen-
ry J. Juenst, wig maker, who died
28 years ago. Death was due to the
infirmities of age. Six children and
13 grandchildren survive. Funeral
will be on Monday at 7:30 a. m.
from the Bromschwig funeral
home, 4740 West Florissant avenue
with burial in Calvary Cemetery.Hurt in Fall From Porch.
Miss Mildred Mellers, 16 years
old, suffered a skull injury, a frac-
tured arm and internal injuries
yesterday when a banister on a sec-
ond floor porch at her home gave
way and caused her to fall 20 feet.
She lives with a sister at 1304A
North Taylor avenue.

IF YOU ASK FOR OPINION ABOUT THAT \$1,000,000 INHERITANCE

by MARTHA CARR

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I AM a young girl, but it seems that I have lived for years and years in the last few days. I made a mistake and now I am going to pay for it. My father is one of those men who says there shall never be a divorce in their family. I have no money and no other woman to confide in. I never really knew the penalty of what I was doing. I have no money nor any way of earning any, so I am going to take the only way of thinking, way out. People might say that it is the coward's way, but I don't think so. It takes an awfully brave person. I love life just as much as anyone and I know how hard it is going to be for me, and what I am going to do will take all my courage. I'll go to sleep and never wake up. That is the only way. This letter does not seem clear even to me, but I hope you print it so that it might help other girls in not making the same mistake that I did. I should have looked before I leaped, but now it is too late, so good-bye, Mrs. Carr, and many good wishes for the success of your column. LALITA.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest, but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for a personal reply.

your friend any humility of spirit, or change his conduct; neither can illness bestow good manners. But it has given you a lesson not to show your attentions too freely. It should not keep you from being generous and kind where it is appreciated, but in this case I believe indifference and a less personal attitude is in order.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I WANT to answer husband's letter about his wife not writing. I should have been more friendly with his in-laws. The trouble with most men is, that every time a woman complains she is a crank or a nagging wife. They will make no effort to talk things over, neither will they listen. This is why so many become discontented and sullen. The in-laws are the cause of most divorces and usually the husband's pet.

We started out happy and in love, and I, with the determination of liking my in-laws. And they started out finding fault with my age, my looks, our furniture and didn't even wish us happiness. One can hardly keep one's interest in preparing meals, cleaning and entertaining people who constantly showed disapproval. Mothers resent both the affection and the money the husband gives to his wife. The wife may have a paltry allowance which she is obliged to stretch to the limit, both for necessities and to entertain the in-laws, then what with left over she may buy a pair of shoes. But you can't buy them with wind.

A husband should have sympathy with his wife's side of the case as well as that of the beloved in-laws. K. E.

GOOD TASTE

By EMILY POST

Wedding Questions.

G. H. writes: In the case of a double ring wedding, how are the rings initiated? If the man's name is John Henry Jones, and the girl's name Grace Ruth White, the date of the wedding Oct. 29, is the following initialing correct: G. R. W. to J. H. J. Oct. 29, 1934, or J. H. J. to G. R. W. Oct. 29, 1934?

Intimidation is poor tactics in love affairs. No woman can care long for a bully and I cannot see, in the face of the plain statement, that you are under any obligation to consider him longer if you do not care to. If you must seek protection from this man, talk to some older man and his wife, or to the Legal Aid Bureau and see if in this country, not a country of women, you can be intimidated by a man, at his pleasure. Probably it is a big bluff, but you would better dismiss this man of your dreams as more fitted to be the hero of a nightmare.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE been married only a few months, but trouble has developed already. I have to take care of my wife and family, too. How shall I settle this amicably. E. J. S.

I should think you might appeal to both to consider the present difficult times. And ask them to be patient, until you can all get employment.

Dear Martha Carr:
PLEASE give me your candid opinion. What do you think of a boy who has been (supposedly) a friend two years; has announced before becoming ill that he is more than a friend. While he was ill, I was asked to do all kinds of favors and to make frequent visits, which I did.

Now that my "dear friend" has recovered and doesn't even bother to thank me or to phone me, I am disgusted with him and I wish that you would advise me how to show it. Please understand, Mrs. Carr, that there is no other friendship between us.

ALICE N.
You remember the saying, "Man's ingratitude to man," and also that other homely one, "When the devil is sick, the devil a monk will be." Evidently, illness did not bring

WITH great numbers of responses to the Ella Cinders Million Dollar Contest still being received, it is very evident that the public interest is still on the increase. For that reason, it is probable that contestants, both those who have already sent in their offering and those who are still working over their ideas, would enjoy reading some of the answers. So today we are publishing a number of them. It must be understood, however, that the publication of the letters has no bearing on the final outcome of the contest, since they were merely chosen at random from among those received.

Dear Miss Cinders:
I AM an every-day reader of your Comic Strip and enjoy same very much, and will tell you what I would do if I had \$1,000,000. If I had \$1,000,000, the first thing I would do would be to buy all the clothes I ever wanted to my heart's content. Good looking frocks that would express my individuality and accessories to complete each costume.

Then I would take flying lessons to be an aviatrix, buy myself the best airplane that could be had and fly across the ocean and pay King Carol of Rumania a visit. Why pay King Carol a visit? Well, I've always heard that King Carol had a weakness for Red Heads, and even though I'm not quite Helen of Troy, my name is Helen and I'm a red-head. I'm sure he would grant me an audience if for no other reason than my red hair and I've been told, that I'm quite a vamp, so just lead me to King Carol, I won't be the Salome of the old days and dance before the King, but I'll have Carol dancing for me. Oh! what a glorious time I'll have over there!

Then I'll let a spider spin his web across the front door, and I will sit down to enjoy my newspaper. Of course, I'll carry insurance against blackmailers and kidnappers. I'll have with him dancing at the Court Ball. After several weeks of this glory, I would tour Europe, and have the time of my life and then come back home to good old U. S. A. buy that Dream Home my mother has been always wanting, have a maid to wait on her. Do everything I possibly could to make my mother happy and free from worry, (as I'm just a stenographer and my mother and I both have to work to get along, as my dad is dead). Then I would love to make my sweetheart happy too, as he is a mechanic and I would set him up in business and then get married and live happily ever after.

Wouldn't it be nice, Miss Cinders, if our dreams really would come true, and we could some day do all the things we've planned in our minds.

Hoping my version of what I would do, if I had \$1,000,000 will win one of the prizes, I remain, Sincerely yours, MISS HELEN E. SCHROEDER, 1104 N. 13th st., Leavenworth, Kan.

Dear Ella:
I had a million dollars I wouldn't do anything; but when giving this matter serious thought I would do this: To start with I am engaged to the most handsome young man without money, but one who hopes to have a cool million in his own right some day; I have promised to wait for him (I don't know how long) until he acquires enough money by honest working with which we will secure a wedding license, get married in a nice little church and take a motor trip out west in the car which he intends to buy soon (maybe 1940, who knows).

I have a large acquaintance of young engaged couples also waiting for that fatal day. Now if this \$1,000,000 were mine I would divide it evenly between these poor hopeless engaged young couples so they could get married and proceed to buy furniture and other "whatnots" needed for a simple happy life. This sudden era of buying on the part of all these couples just in St. Louis would start prosperity climbing to its highest peak.

I thank you for this chance to express my opinion on the subject "what to do if I had a million dollars," and remain, ALICE HARLE, 3125 Arsenal st., St. Louis.

Dear Ella:
IN THE disposition of a million dollars I believe that age and chastity should take precedence over youth and innocence, so pass me that million and I will show you how to dispense it in the proper dosage to do a lot of good.

Being a veteran drugist, and having for 30 years given advice, matches, telephone, ice water, first aid, and 100 other services free, I know the ungratefulness of mankind. No able-bodied, mentally-alert adult shall get one dollar of this million without earning it.

However, I will give employment to many indigent people, building a large crematory where dead businesses may be cremated.

Just outside the limits of Hot Springs I will establish a zoo, and turn the management over to my son.

That would mean a lot of happiness for a great many people. My 16-year-old daughter, who has a beauty parlor, where her friends may be served, at times



when she, herself does not have all hands busy. For my 6-year-old girl and her friends, a candy store, where nalls, buttons, or any kind of money is legal tender.

Wife shall have an automobile containing a radio. She must agree to kill the motor long enough for the family to get its three squares daily.

Last and least, myself. I'll buy a neighborhood drug store and put signs on the front saying: "NOTHING FREE!" "NO CREDIT!" "PAY TELEPHONE!"

Then I'll let a spider spin his web across the front door, and I will sit down to enjoy my newspaper. Of course, I'll carry insurance against blackmailers and kidnappers. I'll have with him dancing at the Court Ball. After several weeks of this glory, I would tour Europe, and have the time of my life and then come back home to good old U. S. A. buy that Dream Home my mother has been always wanting, have a maid to wait on her. Do everything I possibly could to make my mother happy and free from worry, (as I'm just a stenographer and my mother and I both have to work to get along, as my dad is dead). Then I would love to make my sweetheart happy too, as he is a mechanic and I would set him up in business and then get married and live happily ever after.

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I had a million dollars I wouldn't do anything; but when giving this matter serious thought I would do this: To start with I am engaged to the most handsome young man without money, but one who hopes to have a cool million in his own right some day; I have promised to wait for him (I don't know how long) until he acquires enough money by honest working with which we will secure a wedding license, get married in a nice little church and take a motor trip out west in the car which he intends to buy soon (maybe 1940, who knows).

I have a large acquaintance of young engaged couples also waiting for that fatal day. Now if this \$1,000,000 were mine I would divide it evenly between these poor hopeless engaged young couples so they could get married and proceed to buy furniture and other "whatnots" needed for a simple happy life. This sudden era of buying on the part of all these couples just in St. Louis would start prosperity climbing to its highest peak.

I thank you for this chance to express my opinion on the subject "what to do if I had a million dollars," and remain, ALICE HARLE, 3125 Arsenal st., St. Louis.

Dear Ella:
IN THE disposition of a million dollars I believe that age and chastity should take precedence over youth and innocence, so pass me that million and I will show you how to dispense it in the proper dosage to do a lot of good.

Being a veteran drugist, and having for 30 years given advice, matches, telephone, ice water, first aid, and 100 other services free, I know the ungratefulness of mankind. No able-bodied, mentally-alert adult shall get one dollar of this million without earning it.

However, I will give employment to many indigent people, building a large crematory where dead businesses may be cremated.

Just outside the limits of Hot Springs I will establish a zoo, and turn the management over to my son.

That would mean a lot of happiness for a great many people. My 16-year-old daughter, who has a beauty parlor, where her friends may be served, at times

for the expenses of my campaign: one portion for a worthwhile, 1000-acre tract of desert land; and eight portions for the purchase of 3000 gold bricks worth \$400 each.

Then, I'd bury one brick in each acre of my land, and sell that acre to a poor, defenseless orphan for \$100, giving him a treasure map showing the location of his brick.

The remaining thousand bricks I would sell for \$100 each to widows and college for them in the country who had saved that much money from their mite.

The only stipulation in the contracts I made with my investors would be that they must publicly advertise the facts of their purchase, along with their hopes for the future.

At once, the "to-be-suppressed" word would be uttered, laughingly on all sides—used by every cynic of the United States in ridiculing my clients.

Then, after the orphans and widows cashed in on their investment, the cynics would find themselves discredited, and the term they applied so confidently, laughed out of existence.

My purpose would have been accomplished. The word would be suppressed. "Nerts." Yours in fun, RUSSELL WEDLER, 3000 Fifth st., Madison, Ill.

I'd gather together all the baby-faced blondes with limpid eyes, working behind soda fountains, cigar stands, 5c and 10c stores, and build a beautiful tree house and college for them in the country with spacious grounds, flower gardens, swimming pools and saddle horses. I would call this place "Blondie" and only natural blondes would be permitted to enroll (alredades of the peroxide or platinum family would be excluded).

The course at this college would last for two years. During this time the girls would be taught swimming, tennis, golf, horseback riding, etc. Special stress would be given to politics and smoking all kinds of popular cigarettes. The evenings would be devoted to lectures on how to make a husband happy and learning to play a ukelele. This would enable the girls

to try his luck with red and reel, and then go home contented, with a full reel.

No soap pop or hot dog stands would be seen.

And what a pleasure to be free from these commercialized fiends.

A Million Dollars, some people would say.

To be spent in such a foolish way! Yes! There's scores of things that could be done.

But, why not think of others, and share the fun.

For all the travels and luxuries a Million could buy.

Nothing would compare as well as this paradise.

In these days of worry, "merry and stuffy."

It really takes Nature to help us to enjoy life.

CLAYTON G. MOELLER, 7546 Hoover avenue, Richmond Heights, Mo.

Dear Ella:
WHAT would I do with a million dollars? You're asking me what? You're asking me to take your time, think about it, turn it over in your mind and send your own original plan of spending the money. Think it over! Why I've been dreaming of having a million dollars for 19 years—no, I should say 18 years and nine months—the first three months I probably didn't know how to use the money for dreaming—and you tell me to think it over. Sit back in your swivel chair, close your eyes, and let me drone into your impatient ear.

I would start off maliciously, by giving my father's grocery store to his worst creditor and watch, with the grin of Satan, his struggles to collect from his credit customers. Ah—ha!

After I tired of that sport I would gallantly ship the entire family, except my sis, to Europe and let them wander willy-nilly this way or that.

My sis and I would go to New York—did I forget to mention in grand style—where I would study the drama to my heart's content, while sis would be mistress of our modest (ahem!) apartment on Fifth avenue, have her gowns designed by Adrian and dance to the strains of "Love Me Tonight" at the Waldorf-Astoria with the Prince of Wales, Prince of Syria, or, what have you.

When I was sure I could rock the thrones of Broadway and Hollywood, I would begin to give Garbo, Shearer and Katharine Cornell corn.

When Cornell would tell me that I, not she, should play the role of Elizabeth Barrett in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street"—"Why barretts of Wimpole Street?"—I'd give the rest of my million to my first night crowd.

How do you like it? Well, you can see that—she's snoring.

Here's hoping, SARA FINKELSTEIN, 4590 Clayton Avenue.

A Map Text.
When buying a new dry mop, shake it and see if the strings show individually and do not mat together. A good quality mop will have strings that practically stand alone.

MONDAY—How to carve a roast.

after they married to entertain their husbands and keep them away from home.

On graduating, each girl would be presented with a diploma certifying that she had satisfactorily completed the course prescribed at "Blondie" and that she was competent to manage a modern home.

In this way I would be doing my bit to help bring back the old-fashioned girl and renew the home ties by the old fireside. (Heaven forbid!)

Where do I come in? Well, brother, I'd marry the honor student graduating from the first class of "Blondie."

Respectfully submitted by JOHN R. CASALS, 517 Security Building, St. Louis.

I WOULD lean towards the fisherman whose ambition is spent trying to solve where all the good fishing went.

In the rivers and lakes around this town.

One only wastes his time and goes home with a crown.

We have beautiful State Parks where fishing is fair.

But we are all not fortunate with so much time to spare.

If I had a Million, I would wisely spend it.

In creating a fisherman's paradise on some wooded bend.

Along the picturesque Meramec with yachts in colorful hues.

Not more than twenty miles from town, "tis true.

One could jump in his car, with highways so good.

And be in this paradise before he could spell Robinson.

A day of clean sport, and nothing more consoling.

To be with Mother Nature and game fish, a-trotting.

What a large lake it would have to be.

For there are thousands of fishermen just like me.

The gamey "aas, and crapple too, the goggle eye and little sun fish would be seen.

Would in abundance this lake be stocked.

Every fisherman here in town would flock.

To try his luck with red and reel, and then go home contented, with a full reel.

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MONDAY—How to carve a roast.

La Marquise de la Palaise (Oria Swanson) was particularly fond of any poached eggs, annular when she stopped at the hotel New York. She ordered it every day.

And she was thoughtful enough to let me know how much she enjoyed the dish. This is how I make it:

Take:
1 large tomato.
A little salt.
A little pepper.
Butter.
Chopped cooked fresh spinach.
A little minced bacon.
2 eggs.
Cream sauce.
Farsessa n. cheese.

Cut the tomato in half and squeeze out the seeds. Season with salt and pepper and sprinkle it over the tomato. Put the two halves in a baking dish and let them remain in the oven about five minutes.

Take some fresh spinach, chop it very fine and fill the tomato. Mince a little bacon and put it in also. Now poach the eggs and put one over the filling of each half. Cover with a cream sauce and sprinkle grated cheese and a little melted butter over it. Put the tomato into the oven again and let it remain until the cheese is brown.

A great many people are in a quandary how to prepare an egg so that its natural flavor is not lost. In my experience as a chef, I have found that the best way to cook an egg is to poach it. I've been told to eat eggs but I can't stand them.

However, guests at the hotel had been "off" eggs for years and years. I'd been told to get back them in the form of my poached egg ambassador.

The gamey "aas, and crapple too, the goggle eye and little sun fish would be seen.

Would in abundance this lake be stocked.

Every fisherman here in town would flock.

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RECIPES

by "NOTED CHEFS"

By HENRI BASSETTI.
POACHED EGG AMBASSADOR.

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**TOMORROW'S
HOROSCOPE**
» by WYNN «

Frank Buck on Snakes
How Mr. Sims Does It

AY CHECK

A NEW ROMANTIC SERIAL
By ROB EDEN

CHAPTER SIX.
IT was Dolly Norris who had helped Fleur in those first bad days at Grant's. Dolly had taken the new, green girl in hand and given her the first principles of selling. Fleur was everlastingly grateful, for the memory of those days still clung to her.

Dolly still gave her advice when she needed it, and Fleur frequently needed it.

Not that Dolly was an old hand at selling. She had come out of high school a year before with a natural knack of selling clothes and a love for merchandise. She and Fleur were the youngest in the department. All other saleswomen were older, more experienced.

Mrs. Green, Miss Ladshaw's right hand, and the assistant buyer, had grown white-haired in the service of Grant's store. She had been selling women's clothes for 20 years. Miss Ladshaw herself was 40, but with the excellent care she gave her hair and complexion, scarcely looked 30. She seemed still a girl when she and Mrs. Green were together.

Dolly wasn't pretty, but she was attractive. Her smile made her almost lovely at times. It was a frank smile that lighted up her narrow face and brightened her gray eyes. She was meticulously neat, and her clothes invariably looked well.

Fleur knew that on sale days Dolly was on the lookout for something new and something cheap. Her whole wardrobe was made up of sales garments from the junior miss department. She was watching a dress now that was to be put on the half-price rack in a month, hoping every day that no one would buy it.

YEAR younger than Fleur, she was at least four years older in appearance, and Fleur thought of her as 16 years older in experience. Dolly had matured very young, in judgment as well as physical attributes.

Today Fleur was bringing her a new problem. She had been wanting to talk to her about it for the last week.

"How do girls earn a lot of money in department stores, Dolly?"

"They don't," Dolly set down her cup of coffee emphatically on the life-top table of the junior miss department. "They earn it by selling. You know that. That's what bothers me."

"Getting discouraged already? You've worked at Grant's only a month."

It wasn't that Fleur was getting discouraged. She didn't mind Grant's any more. She was used to it. But she wanted to earn more money. She had to earn more money.

"You're getting more than the beginning salesgirl, Fleur. I started in the Junior Misses," Dolly continued, "at thirteen-fifty a week and commissions. Of course the commissions are all cut out now. After a year I'm only getting \$20 a week—and I had to fight with Miss Ladshaw to get that."

Fleur sighed, "It takes so long."

"Of course it does. Everything takes a long time. It's going to take me a long time to get to be a buyer and go to Europe twice a year, but I'm going to be a buyer if I have to wait until I'm as old and white-headed as Mrs. Green. That's what I want to be and that's what I'm going to be. Miss Ladshaw laughed when I told her, but that doesn't matter. I've made up my mind."

Dolly had talked before of her ambitions to Fleur.

"You're a natural saleswoman and I'm not. I'm still embarrassed when I have to sell. I try not to get over it. You've got to get over it. You have to work, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, the only way I can suggest for you to make more money is to go to business college, and take up stenography and shorthand. Typists and secretaries get more money to start with than salesgirls."

"That's out of the question, Dolly. Business colleges cost money, and I can't afford to go."

Fleur had thought of that herself. She had even gone so far as to visit one of the lesser ones and to price the courses. Too expensive, even if she could earn more money later with the experience and training they would give her. It was the present she was concerned with, not the future. And the needs of the present were imminent.

With Dolly the present wasn't so important. It was the future that counted, for Dolly lived at home with her father and mother, and although she paid her board regularly every month to her mother, she still had money to spend on herself.

DAILY MAGAZINE

COBRA!

An Encounter With a Spitting Cobra
That Almost Ended the Career of an
Animal Collector.

—BY FRANK BUCK—

This is another in the series of adventure stories by Frank Buck who is famous as a collector of wild animals. Another one will appear in this section of the Post-Dispatch next week.

CHAPTER FOUR.
WE talked it over one day on the famous veranda of the Hotel Raffles in Singapore—my friend Joe Winter and myself. It was an appropriate place. For the veranda of the Raffles is the social capital of Singapore and Singapore is the center of everything in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

Joe Winter was the manager of a big rubber plantation 50 miles north of Singapore. I had recently made a minor contribution to it—an Alredale I had brought from America—and Joe was almost unbearingly grateful. Every planter likes to have at least one good dog on his place. The type of dog available in Johore is a stupid mongrel, so Joe welcomed the gift of the smart and lovable "Bunkie," to which he soon became attached.

Dog and master were inseparable, and my friend, placing too high a value on an animal, never could do enough for me.

Joe, over a gin sling, was accusing me of being unobscure—or unbusinesslike. Or both. He was pointing out that several weeks had elapsed since I had visited him at the plantation. If I wanted to deprive myself of fine home-cooked meals, and one of the best cooks in the East—all well and good. It's a man's privilege to give his stomach a raw deal if he wants to.

A collector has no right neglecting his business, and if I didn't see the wisdom of taking advantage of the fact that his company was clearing off another thousand acres to be planted in rubber, then—

"I didn't know you had that job under way," I spoke up. I remembered, of course, that Joe's company had long been considering the advisability of clearing off another huge tract of heavy jungle.

Joe accused me of not knowing what was going on. His company, he said, recently made a deal with a contractor to purchase a group of hills overlooking the sea, and even now 50 choppers were at work removing the big trees and this brush.

"Come up with your boys for a week, Frank, and if you don't get some wonderful specimens, it's your own fault."

A collector of wild animals doesn't have to be told how lucky he is to have a chance to mop up in the wake of wood-choppers working in dense jungle, full of wild life. Joe had a group of natives skilled in the catching of animals, he can reap a real harvest.

THIS particular stretch of Johore wilderness was packed with specimens that I wanted. It was the home of the raffia, the most beautiful of palm trees, an animal whose head and hindquarters are a velvet black, its forequarters a snowy white and its belly a bright red. Here also were to be found the white-headed and silvery gibbons, the binturong (popularly known as the bear cat), the honey bear, the brush-tail porcupine, the red-crested green wood-partridge, the yellow-bellied mangrove snake, the black cobra (known as the spitting cobra) and other important specimens.

I had standing orders for all these. Of the species mentioned I was particularly anxious to secure at least one good specimen of the spitting cobra. The yellow-bellied mangrove snake, the black cobra (known as the spitting cobra) and other important specimens.

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where the choppers were working. All joined us as we entered the clearing.

Suddenly the wandering Bunkie, who had stopped beside a felled tree, started barking furiously. It didn't take me long to know what it was all about. In the shadow of the fallen tree I could see a black cobra's head raised six inches off the ground with hood spread.

Practically Joe yelled to the dog in an effort to call him off. The reckless Bunkie remained where he was, toying with destruction. In his excitement he probably didn't hear Joe's voice, or was too fascinated by the creature in front of him to respond. Joe picked up a heavy stick and made for the dog.

"Keep away from that snake!" I shouted.

Joe had hardly completed his first stride when Bunkie started backing away whiningly. Shaking his head queerly he emitted plaintive howls as I've ever heard from an animal in distress. He was rubbing one eye with his right paw, then the other with his left.

"Cobra spiti!" shrieked Ali. "Cobra spiti!"

The dog was now running around in circles, his howling dying down to an agonized whimper. As he swung round aimlessly he hit a heavy branch and toppled over, striking himself with the halting movements of the slightest. The animal was unquestionably blinded.

The snake had spat its twin streams of poison. That was plain—though none of us had been close enough to see the thin lines of amber fluid shoot through the air. Joe pulled the dog back and delivered his blow. The cobra had glided back under the log. It would be another day before his poison sac would refill sufficiently to enable him to spit again.

Joe and I went inside. He did not say a word—just went over to the sideboard and dashed the most beautiful of palm trees, an animal whose head and hindquarters are a velvet black, its forequarters a snowy white and its belly a bright red. Here also were to be found the white-headed and silvery gibbons, the binturong (popularly known as the bear cat), the honey bear, the brush-tail porcupine, the red-crested green wood-partridge, the yellow-bellied mangrove snake, the black cobra (known as the spitting cobra) and other important specimens.

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fine a spitting cobra as I had ever seen.

I ordered the coolies to roll the log away, but none of them was willing to approach the snake's lair. So I got a long stick and then rolled the log over an inch or two with my foot.

This was enough to disturb the cobra, and I caught a glimpse of his writhing body. I poked at him with the stick, and in a minute or two found it a comparatively simple matter to scoop up his head in the net. Another poke and his whole body was inside. One by one of this kind, with the hood closed, a snake is helpless. I have carried reptiles for miles through the jungle in this fashion without giving to any more thought to them than if I had so many feet of rope.

I handed the laden net to Ali, with instructions to take the black cobra to the supply hut and dump him into a wooden box with a lid of half-inch mesh wire.

When we had reached the house, Joe stood by, tears in his eyes, as prepared a wash of boric acid. Another of warm soapsuds and a third of soothing olive oil. He held his beloved pet while I carefully washed out the animal's eyes with soft pieces of absorbent cotton.

POOR Bunkie was suffering terribly, and my washes did not seem to do anything but aggravate his pain. I kept up my careful applications for nearly an hour. The dog's agonized whimpering gradually grew less, but the cobra was still in the net. Then suddenly, at the end of an hour, his muscles grew rigid. I recognized the symptoms. The venom had somehow got into his system and I knew that nothing could save him.

He was dead almost before I could tell it. Joe stood up, trembling with emotion. He took off his hands and tossed them into a little heap with those of I had been wearing and the soft sponges of cotton I had used, directing a servant to burn them all in the kitchen stove.

Joe and I went inside. He did not say a word—just went over to the sideboard and dashed the most beautiful of palm trees, an animal whose head and hindquarters are a velvet black, its forequarters a snowy white and its belly a bright red. Here also were to be found the white-headed and silvery gibbons, the binturong (popularly known as the bear cat), the honey bear, the brush-tail porcupine, the red-crested green wood-partridge, the yellow-bellied mangrove snake, the black cobra (known as the spitting cobra) and other important specimens.

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THE SPITTING COBRA . . . a cruel jungle killer.

the big fellow should have plenty of clean, fresh straw for his bed. I pulled the cobra's head out to spread the straw out on the floor of his cage; and on cool nights he rolled himself up in the blanket like any other lower animal. My hands kept raising themselves toward my eyes in an almost overwhelming desire to scratch and rub, and it was only by a concentration of will power that I was able to keep them down, realizing that my only hope of safety lay in not giving the poison a chance to penetrate the skin.

In the course of that tortuous journey from the snake's box to the open air a dozen eternities seemed to elapse. All the time I was in the clutch of a terrible fear, the fear of death or permanent blindness. The picture that arose in my mind was of Joe Winter's moaning Alredale after he had been struck by cobra poison, and of his quick death.

I WALKED on, each step seeming to take a year as I picked my way along that miserable floor. Finally, after more time seemed to pass than I had put in altogether on the earth, I could hear the squawking of the cockatoos and I knew I was nearing the door. Once there, I yelled for Ali. No answer. I yelled again, and I'm sure the cry must have burst most of the eardrums in Katong.

My eyes burned with a new intensity as I came out into the sunlight and stood there waiting for the boy to appear. It was the worst pain I had ever suffered. Again I concentrated my will in an effort to keep my hands from going up to my eyes.

Finally I heard Ali's bare feet shuffling on the pathway, and the question, "Apa eni, tuan apa eni?" ("What's the matter, master, what's the matter?")

I quickly told him. The boy set up a characteristic wailing. I would never see again, he said. Then he noticed my hands go up to my eyes and he rushed to my aid.

He did not propose to let me scratch myself. He grasped my hands and held them firmly down at my waist.

"Take hold of my arm," I ordered, "and get me to the house." I described a boric acid bottle in my medicine chest and sent him for it. He mixed it with warm water and I began bathing my eyes, applying the solution with sponges of soft cotton. The only result was to intensify the pain, but I was sure I could wash away a good deal of the poison from the surface of the skin. So I kept at it, meanwhile sending Ali to a shop in Katong village where there was a telephone.

His orders were to call up Joe Winter at the Raffle Hotel in Singapore, tell him what had happened, and ask him to bring out a doctor.

Half an hour later Joe and the doctor arrived in an automobile. The doctor applied a drug of some kind, followed by cold bandages.

THE doctor's medicine gradually eased the pain, I sat there, with heavy wet compresses over my eyes, while the doctor changed them every minute or two. My thoughts were busy analyzing my symptoms. I was watching for some indication that the poison had entered my system. I wondered just how it would first manifest itself. Presently a cramped foot acted numb, and I felt sure that this was the sign I awaited. Then the numbness passed, and I breathed a sigh of relief. I felt an itching sensation along my spine and I wondered if this could be the beginning of the end. Then my head began to ache with a pounding throbbing and again I was sure that the poison was at work.

At the end of three hours of mental and physical torture my blinded eyes began to distinguish faintly the things of the room, as the doctor changed the dressings. Another hour, and I began to see badly. But the terrific pain continued.

Joe, remained by my side all night long, torturing himself from time to time with long drinks of Scotch.

The doctor, who had gone home about midnight, returned in the morning. My eyes were as blood-shot as if I had been out on a 10 years' drunk. But I could see. The doctor examined me carefully and pronounced me cured.

Zoologists with whom I discussed the matter afterward agreed that the most significant detail of my story was Joe's case burned horribly as I tried to calculate my

A Society Girl Works
Rob Eden's New Novel

BRIDGE

by P. HAL SIMS

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE "ONE OVER ONE" RESPONSE

NOW that you are better acquainted with the nature of this response, you will realize why I object to my system being called "The One-Over-One." It is a complete whole by the name of one of its parts is not only unreasonable but also utterly misleading. Would you call an automobile an "engine" or a set of golf clubs a "club-blick?"



The One Over One is a Servant, Not a Master.

The One-Over-One is one of several essential features to the Sims system, but it does not dominate it, nor does it exclude other responses when the One-Over-One is justified by your suit holding, but some other responses seem likely to guide the bidding more deftly.

When the One-Over-One is Most Valuable.

The One-Over-One is most effective in bidding the two lower grades of responding hands—the very strong ones and the very weak ones. With very powerful hands, the hope of a slam naturally gives a thrill; but that feeling of elation must not make us impatient in developing the bidding. Accelerate gradually, and keep your partner near the bridge so that you can pull up in time when an obstacle looms up. The One-Over-One keeps the bidding low at the start, and so enables essential information to be exchanged long before the danger line of an impossible contract is neared. As visibility increases, the bidding moves faster. The brakes are ready for use when needed—only in contract we naturally give a thrill; but that feeling of elation must not make us impatient in developing the bidding. Accelerate gradually, and keep your partner near the bridge so that you can pull up in time when an obstacle looms up. 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A Society Girl Works
Job Eden's New Novel

BRIDGE

by P. HAL SIMS

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE "ONE OVER ONE" RESPONSE

Now that you are better acquainted with the nature of this response, you will realize why I object to my system being called "The One-Over-One." To call a complete whole by the name of one of its parts is not only unreasonable but also a little misleading. Would you call an automobile an "engine" or a set of golf clubs a "club"?

The One-Over-One is a servant, not a master. The One-Over-One is one of several essential features in the Sims system, but it does not dominate it, nor does it exclude other responses when the One-Over-One is justified by your suit holding, but some other responses seem likely to guide the bidding more than the One-Over-One.

When the One-Over-One is Most Valuable. The One-Over-One is most effective in bidding the two extreme grades of responding hands, the very strong ones and the very weak ones. With very powerful hands, the hope of a slam naturally gives one a thrill; but that feeling of elation must not make one impatient in developing the bidding. Accelerate gradually, and keep your foot near the brake so that you can pull up in time when an obstacle looms up. The One-Over-One keeps the bidding low at the start, and so essential information to be exchanged long before the danger line of an impossible contract is reached. As visibility increases, the bidding moves faster. The brakes are ready for use when needed—minimum responses or "sign-offs."

In connection with very weak hands, this response functions perfectly in steering us generally into the safest declaration for the lowest number of tricks. Many hands which are misfits in their suit holdings will at least give a play for 1 No Trump. If you make a minimum opening bid of 1 Diamond—and remember that our opening bids are not weak in terms of other authorities—and I respond with one Spade, also holding a minimum; now you have to make an other bid, but with nothing in reserve you say "One No Trump." The sign-off signal has been given. It suits me, too, and I will pass unless I have good reason to think that a contract of 2 Spades or 2 Diamonds (both minimum responses) is better than 1 No Trump. If you make a minimum opening bid of 1 Diamond—and remember that our opening bids are not weak in terms of other authorities—and I respond with one Spade, also holding a minimum; now you have to make an other bid, but with nothing in reserve you say "One No Trump." The sign-off signal has been given. It suits me, too, and I will pass unless I have good reason to think that a contract of 2 Spades or 2 Diamonds (both minimum responses) is better than 1 No Trump.

An Important Defensive Factor. A second important effect of the One-Over-One when both partners are weak is its deterrent effect on the opponents. In regard to overcalls, especially when they are vulnerable. Knowing you to be users of this response, they also know that you will employ it on a trem-mendously strong hand, just as you would on a very weak one. To overcall it becomes very risky—there may be a penalty disaster if the bold overcaller is trapped between an opening bid and a hand which would call for a forcing response in the form of a jump take-out were the One-Over-One not available.

At other times, an overall would result profitably, but how can you be sure of it? This risk is not imposed under systems where, if you bid 1 Diamond and 1 bid 1 Spade, I am automatically strong. The opponents are clearly as to the suit and the fact that I have enough to be unwilling to pass your opening bid, yet I am not at all hopeful because I am prepared to bid in the very first round of bidding that he is not trapped between two strong hands.

The Old and the New. Veterans of Auction will remember how the weak No Trump take-out was used to warn opener of a misfit and suggest that he try another suit if his hand could not stand the No Trump. In contrast, the One-Over-One conserves this same advantage, but advantageously transfers to the responding hand the decision whether, in weak partnership holdings, the 1 No Trump contract is preferable to that of two in either of two suits that have been bid.

Monday Responses other than One-Over-One. A teaspoon holds about 60 drops of water. scratching of his eyes after the cobra had spat at him. The Alred's death was undoubtedly the result of his scratching.

Perhaps Alf's holding of my hands during these moments of intense agony down by the animal shed saved my life. Had I scratched my eyes after the cobra shot his venom, death might have resulted.

Let me say in conclusion that after a week I was seeing as well as ever. And today I can see enough to have a crane on the wing. But that is another story.

A Laugh on Ted Cook
Patterns and Radio

COOK-DOOS

by Ted Cook

"Where there's life there's sex," says Mrs. West. That's her story and she'll stick to writing it.

Milestone on the path to civilization—NEW YORK—Slot machines have been perfected so they will dispense an aspirin tablet every time a person loses five nickels in succession.

We'll never recover from depression so long as people go out and spend money for food when they haven't even got a radio.

Signographers with peace of mind keep cool in places, you will find.

YEAH!
(N. Y. Telegram)

"If some one's love for us should wane, we moderns are far less inclined to blame his or her fickleness than our own failure to measure up to the requirements of the job we undertook."—Gretta Palmer, women's page editor.

Gentle racket—"Small heat sizes ain't included in this sale, madame."

Q. AND A. DEPARTMENT

Dear A. Bella:
How can I learn to hunt mushrooms?—Nature Lover.
Ans.—Take up golf.

A. ("Busy Bee") Bella:
THAT BOY, HARVE, OL' BOY
(Lamar, Mo., Democrat).

There was an accident at the ball game between Opolis and Lamar Sunday. Slattery, who caught for Opolis, had occasion to shoot the ball to Ensminger at third when Harvey was at the bat. Slattery, apparently without looking, hurled the ball, and it hit Harvey, who stood fairly within arm's length of him, in the side of the head. It knocked the Lamar third baseman cold for about two minutes. But presently Harvey came out of it, and went on with the game as if nothing had happened.

"But on the other hand," says Genevieve, the kitchen cynic, "opportunity to buy a vacuum cleaner just knocks and knocks."

Micrographs must listen to a lot of sentimental zoo.

TODAY'S PATTERN

with India ink will do the trick for these.

EACH of these Transfer Patterns is 15c. 5c for all three. Send coins or stamps (coins preferred). Please write very plainly your NAME, ADDRESS and NUMBER of each pattern ordered. The choice of a smart, sensible and economical Fall and Winter wardrobe becomes very simple with the aid of THE NEW ANNE ADAMS PATTERN CATALOG. This beautiful book contains 33 pages of select Anne Adams models for every FALL and WINTER need—house, street, afternoon, formal frocks and lingerie for adults; pages of lovely models for juniors and kiddies; special styles for the larger figure, and many delightful suggestions for Christmas sewing. SEND FOR YOUR COPY, PRICE OF CATALOG, FIFTEEN CENTS. CATALOG AND PATTERN TOGETHER TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address all mail orders to St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th Street, New York City.

Plaids For Sports
Football stadia, the style salons of autumn, give increasing evidence that plaid has caught the feminine fancy.

Cheering sections at the season's early games have been brightened by the colors of plaid coats, plaid jacket suits, plaid sport dresses and plaid skirts with plaid jackets. In other words, plaid, quite definitely, has arrived.

One young woman at a recent game wore a costume which was covertly studied by many a woman in the stands. Her coat was full length, a solid rust trimmed with fur and lined with a diamond plaid. Beneath it she wore a jacket suit of the same plaid.

Such a combination does double duty, for the coat and suit may be worn separately if desired, while on cooler days they combine to make a striking appearance.

The brushes used for painting and varnishing should be of good quality or the novice will have shedding hair to contend with besides the actual work.

SATURDAY,
OCTOBER 22, 1932.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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DAILY MAGAZINE

Story for the Children
Ned Brant's Adventures

Bobby Thatcher—By George Storm

The Fog

(Copyright, 1932.)



Ned Brant at Carter—By Bob Zupple

A Story of College Athletics

(Copyright, 1932.)



DAILY STORY FOR CHILDREN

by Mary Graham Bonner

The Sick Room

"WELL, give her some medicine to bring down the fever," said Willy Nilly as he went over to the medicine chest in the hall.

Then he took some witchhazel and put it on a big washcloth and placed it on her head. Sometimes this seemed to soothe Flotilla Botilla, and then again she would sit up in her bed and shout loudly:

"I want the fire department. I'm on fire. Where's Willy Nilly? Why doesn't he come? Where's Quacko and the fire department?"

"She so loves her friends," Flotilla Botilla's mother said with a sob in her voice. "Oh, she's such a good child. She'll get well, won't she? Tell me, Willy Nilly!"

"Save her!" said Flotilla Botilla's big brother.

"I think she's a little quieter now," Willy Nilly said at last, after a long, long time.

Now and again Willy Nilly could hear sounds from outside the window—the low quacking chatter of the Ducks, the little croaking grunts of the Toads, the deep, growling voice of Rip; and from time to time Rip walked softly up the stairs to ask Willy Nilly about Flotilla Botilla.

They waited anxiously for word outside.

Once Mrs. Quacko, whose right webbed foot had gone to sleep from sitting in one position for so long, thought she would go back and sit in her car. As she got in she bit the horn by mistake and it gave a long "qu-o-o-n-k."

Mrs. Quacko's feathers shook with fear. She felt she had disturbed poor Flotilla Botilla, and that was the last thing in the world she would think of doing if she could help it.

Sequins Back in Favor
Glittering sequin trims are back in the mode again. Several frocks shown in winter collections are accented by the little silver disks.

An evening frock of pale blue featherweight wool is worn with a silver sequin belt and jacket, while a black taffeta is finished with a little cap of silver sequins.

Powder Marks.
Frequently around the necks of dark silk dresses powder clings and makes ugly marks. Rubbing gently with a black silk stocking will usually remove the powdery marks.

TONIGHT'S RADIO PROGRAMS

At 12:00 Noon.
KSD—Don Bestor's orchestra (chain).
KMOX—Farm Service program.
WIL—Dick Malloy, vocalist.
At 12:15.
KFUP—Health talk; music.
At 12:30.
KWK—John Harrington.
WIL—Ray and Bob.
At 12:45.
KWK—Yale vs. Army football game (chain).
WIL—Rhythmizers.
At 1:00.
KMOX—Latter Comments.
WIL—Hawallian talk.
WIL—Melody Revue.
At 1:15.
KMOX—Coytia Bunch and Margo.
WIL—Salon music.
At 1:30.
KMOX—Piano duo.
WIL—Zoo Stories.
WIL—Allister Wyllie, pianist.
At 2:00.
WIL—Police releases.
WIL—Finnegan Sisters.
At 2:10.
KMOX—Football game.
At 2:30.
KWK—Washington U. vs. Grinnell football game.
KMOX—Latter Comments.
WIL—Music.
WIL—Russell Brown, songs.
At 2:45.
KMOX—Weitenbach and Hickman piano duo.
WIL—Frolic.
WIL—Alma Cremer, soprano.
At 3:00.
KFUP—Favorite Hymns. Music.
KMOX—Spanish Serenade (chain).
WIL—Henrietta Jordan, organist.
WIL—Book Review.
At 3:30.
KFUP—Old Testament period, Rev. Frankenstein.
KMOX—George Hall's orchestra (chain).
WIL—Music.
WIL—Etchings in Jazz.
At 3:45.
KFUP—Piano music.
WIL—Kathryn Hamilton, songs.
At 4:00.
KMOX—Duchin's orchestra (chain).
KFUP—Norwegian service.
KWK—Pacific Feature program (chain).
WIL—Wyllie's orchestra.
WIL—Musical.
At 4:15.
KFUP—Slovak service, Rev. Majors.
At 4:30.
KSD—Tea Dancers (chain).
KWK—Frank and Ernest.
WIL—Venetian Trio.
At 4:45.
KSD—Concert Echoes (chain).
WIL—Children's program.
At 5:00.
KSD—Dinner Music (chain).
KMOX—The Funnyboners (chain).
WIL—Wyllie's orchestra.
WIL—Bob Becker's Adventure Stories.
KWK—Greiner's orchestra and Dave Wright, tenor.
At 5:15.
KMOX—Riviera orchestra (chain).
KWK—German Band (chain).
WIL—KDKA, WENR.
WIL—Piano music.
At 5:30.
KSD—Talk by George Siebel. He will discuss new plays and books (chain). WSM, KOA.
KWK—Talk, "Back of the Campaign." William Hard (chain). WENR, WJZ.
WIL—Bobby Stubb's Music.
At 5:45.
WABC—Jack Miller's orchestra (chain). KMBC, WHAS, WLAC.
KMOX—St. Louis Civic Band concert. William E. Thomason, conducting.
WIL—Wyllie's orchestra.
KWK—Little Orphan Annie (chain). WENR, KSTP.
At 6:00.
KFUP—Church news; organ.
WABC, WOV, WOC, WDAF—

DISCUSSIONS OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS

President Hoover's speech at Detroit will be broadcast over KSD and stations in the WEAP chain at 7:30 tonight.

LeRoy A. Lincoln, general counsel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., will discuss "Everybody Pays the Tax Bill" at 7 o'clock tonight over KWK.

At 9:15 tonight, an Institute of Public Affairs address is scheduled over KMOX and the CBS chain.

United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana will speak over KSD at 10:15 tonight. The speech will come from Chicago.

chestra (chain). WEAP, WOC, WDAF, WOV, KOA). All Mozart program.
KWK—Comedy sketch, "The Computers" (chain). WMAQ, KDKA.
WILW—The Pollies.
WABC—Marion Thor, violinist.
WIL—Talk.
WABC Chain—Program from Fall Military Ball of the Seventh Regiment in New York (chain). Moss' Orchestra.

At 8:45.
WABC, WOCO, WLAC, KMBC—Syracuse Variety program (chain).
At 9:00.
KSD—Dance music by Wayne King's orchestra. Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday, soloists, and Walter O'Keefe (chain). WLS, WOC, WOV, WDAF, KOA, KSTP.
Beautiful Lady, "Gregory Love Song," "The Bubble," "Levee," "Smoky," "Little Nocturne," "Smoky." WIL—Kettler's orchestra.

At 9:15.
KMOX—Columbia Public Affairs Institute (chain). WHAS, KMBC, WOV). Rear Admiral Frank Brooks Upham, speaker.
At 9:30.
WIL—Jensen's orchestra.
KWK—John Harrington.
WJZ, KDKA—Three Keys, Negro harmony trio (chain).
At 9:45.
KMOX—String orchestra.
WABC, WHAS, KMBC—Vaughan d. Lyle (chain).
KWK, WJZ, KDKA—Twenty Fingers of Harmony (chain).
At 10:00.
KSD—Scott's orchestra (chain).
KWK—Amos and Andy (chain). Also WMAQ, WLAC, WDAF, KSTP, WJZ, KTHB.
WIL—Dance orchestra.
WABC, WOCO, KMBC—Guy Lombardo's orchestra (chain).
KMOX—Harian Eugene Reed.
WILW—The Doodlers.

At 10:15.
KSD—Democratic National Committee. Senator Walsh, speaker (chain).
WABC Chain—KSL Dedication program (chain). Try WBBM, WGN, WHAS, WOCO, WOV, KMBC.
KWK—Lew White, organist, and trio (chain). WJZ, KSTP, WBB, WIO.
KMOX—Talk; Bobbie Meeker's orchestra.
WGN—Dream Ship concert.

At 10:30.
KMOX—Talk, Music Masters and organist.
WABC, KMBC, WGN—Harold Stern's orchestra (chain).
KSD—Paul Whiteman's orchestra (chain). WEAP, WMAQ, WJZ.
WIL—Orchestra.
At 10:45.
KMOX—Country Fair.
At 11:00.
KSD—Dream Singer: Roger Kahn's orchestra (chain). WEAP, WMAQ, WJZ.
KWK—Moon River concert.
WIL—Booth's orchestra.
WABC, WOCO, KMBC—Callorla Melodies (chain).
KWK—Bimbi Coleman's orchestra (chain). WJZ.
At 11:30.
KSD—Dance orchestra (chain).
KWK, WJZ, KTW—Mark Fisher's orchestra (chain).
WABC, WHAS, WOCO, WOV—Ted Florio's orchestra.

Slacks Preferred

Slacks and pajamas, all brilliantly hued, have become the favorite leisure-time attire of many film actresses, against the edict of fashion. Clara Bow started it in Hollywood in other days, riding in her limousine to the set in flaming red and blue pajamas, and the style she set proved to be one that not even Paris could stop.

On the set and in public, Ruth Chatterton always appears in more formal attire, but in the privacy of her home or studio bungalow she dons a Paris version of the tea gown idea. Carol Lombard prefers vestal-virgin drapes.

Kay Francis, fashion plate to many, might be caught at her chignon in an outfit of slacks. Joan Blondell, frankly confessing she "hates clothes," referring to skirts, frequently appears at the studio lot in slacks and bare feet at home in shorts. She claims to possess only one evening dress.

A stained dish half-clean coffee pot will not give good results.

Today's the Last Day!

\$300.00 NCASH!

Offered to Women for Naming Their

Three Favorite Features

Rules of the Competition

Competition is open to all women and girls except Post-Dispatch employees and members of their families.

Because the competition concerns features of special appeal to women, men and boys will not be eligible for prize awards.

Prizes will be awarded for the best letters of 300 words or less on "My 3 Favorite Features in the Post-Dispatch Daily Magazine and Why I Prefer Them."

Any features in the Daily Magazine may be selected.

Awards will be based on the logic of reasons given for selecting the features named, and clarity in expressing reasons.

Only one letter may be submitted by each entrant.

If two or more letters are judged to be of equal merit the full amount of the prize tied for will be awarded to each tying entrant.

The "Favorite Features Editor" of the Post-Dispatch will be the sole judge of the merit of letters submitted, and his awards must be accepted as final.

The competition will close at midnight, Saturday, October 22. Letters bearing a postmark before that time will be considered for prize awards.

Announcement of winners will be made as soon as possible after the close of the competition.

For the best letters of 300 words or less from women readers on "My 3 Favorite Features in the Post-Dispatch Daily Magazine and Why I Prefer Them," twenty-three cash prizes, divided as follows, will be awarded:

First Prize . . . \$100.00
Second Prize . . . 50.00
Third Prize . . . 25.00
Five Prizes of \$10 50.00
Fifteen Prizes of \$5.00 . . . 75.00
Total of 23 Prizes \$300.00

Letters should be mailed to the "Favorite Features Editor" of the POST-DISPATCH
12th Boulevard & Olive St.
St. Louis, Mo.

ROOSEVELT SAYS G. O. P. DESTROYED PROSPERITY

Knoxville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., He Declares Uncontrolled Boom and High Tariff Helped Cause Distress in U. S.

ARGES PRESERVING OF POWER RIGHTS

Governor Warmly Welcomed in Southern Cities Along Route — Goes to Atlanta and Warm Springs Next.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. ABOARD ROOSEVELT SPECIAL, Oct. 22.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt traveled through the highlands of southeastern Kentucky and eastern Tennessee tonight to noisy acclamation at Knoxville before crossing the mountains into Georgia.

There were cheers from thousands of persons as the train backed up the station. During the introductory speech by Senator McKelvey, he was frequently interrupted by applause.

"It is my belief that as a matter of public policy water power rights shall be preserved for the people," he said referring to the Tennessee river.

"In the protection of the average citizen in his home it is incumbent upon us to develop these water power plants as a yardstick to measure the amount of electric power that should be paid."

"In these coming years," he added, "I hope that we shall be able to work out the proper relation of the interdependence of the farmer, a business man and industry."

G. O. P. and Prosperity. He traveled into Tennessee from Louisville where at noon he had charged that the Republican leadership "has shown itself to be destructive of the prosperity of America."

In his speech in the Jefferson County Armory, Gov. Roosevelt said the facts did not justify the assertion that the depression was of foreign origin. He quoted from a report to which he said Mr. Hoover had written the introduction, saying that depressions resulted from booms, and said that the Republican administration had done nothing to curb the boom of 1927.

That, he said, coupled with the Smoot tariff had converted the depression into a major international calamity.

Leaving Louisville, Gov. Roosevelt traveled through a dozen Kentucky and Tennessee towns on his way to Knoxville. Several thousands of persons thronged about the train to hear the candidate make brief platform talks.

Visits Warm Springs. Leaving Knoxville tonight, Gov. Roosevelt passed on to Elkhorn a short stop before crossing the state line into Georgia. Tomorrow after halting at Marietta, Ga., for a few minutes, he will detain at Atlanta for an automobile drive to Warm Springs. He will return tomorrow afternoon to Atlanta and the next day there conferring with Democrats from various sections of the South. A speech at Atlanta Monday night will precede his departure on the last lap of his campaign journey.

In the Louisville speech, before 5,000 persons, Gov. Roosevelt referred to a report of a commission appointed by President Harding in 1926 to study business declines. The Democratic candidate said that President Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, wrote the introduction in the report, the conclusions of which, Gov. Roosevelt said, asserted that peace time slumps were the direct results of booms.

"When the boom started in this country on an unprecedented scale about the year 1927, there was no attempt on the part of the administration to give any regard to or even to read over the sound conclusion stated in that report of 1922 which had been done under the auspices of Secretary Hoover," he said.

"In fact, as I have shown repeatedly, the administration from 1927 all through 1932 and down to the actual crash in the fall of 1929, instead of trying to flatten, instead of trying to prevent the boom from going on upwards, actually promoted and encouraged that boom, and then after it broke proceeded

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Popeye—By Segar

(Copyright, 1932.)



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tutthill

Confession Plus

(Copyright, 1932.)



Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

(Copyright, 1932.)



Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

He Will Whistle for It

(Copyright, 1932.)



Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

(Copyright, 1932.)



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charley Plumb

They're in Again

(Copyright, 1932.)



Mutt and Jeff—By Bud Fisher

That's Less for Worry

(Copyright, 1932.)



Can You Beat It!—By Maurice Ketten

(Copyright, 1932.)



Dumb Dora—By Bil Dwyer

An Apt Scholar

(Copyright, 1932.)

